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The Bombay Chronicle

O. 168. BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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	Aug.	9th Sept.
	Sep	19th Sept
	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
6126	5th Octr	17th Octr.
1936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru 5500	6th Nov.	28th Nov.

For ight apply to—
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Ho Road, Bombay.

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Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DWARKA	1695	Th. 18th Sept.	9 a.m.	‡ C. M
LINGA	2185	Fri. 19th Sep	6 a.m.	Direc
LHASA	2184	Mon. 15th Sept.	11 a.m.†	P.D. & C.M

† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 18th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

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(Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PURNEA	3306	Thursday, 18th Sept
*PENTAKOTA	3418	2nd October
†PUNDUA	3305	16th October
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	30th October.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagao Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

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Bombay

15th September, 1913.
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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director
160

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Paid up Capital	£400,000
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Reserve Liability of Share holders	£600,000

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Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, Particulars of which may be had on application.

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Manager

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Authorised Capital	50,00,000
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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

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That miracle from above;
You're a joy to my soul, little thing."

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MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

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Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

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A SMART YOUNG LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST with good knowledge of Commercial and Legal work, 5 years experience, would like to join a European firm of good standing. Starting salary Rs. 90 or 100 with prospects. For further particulars. Apply Box 64, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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2. A Clerk having experience of keeping accounts as required in P. W. Dept.

Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to

K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E.,
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0465

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WANTED—A European or Parsi as PRIVATE SECRETAR to an Inidan Potentate, knowledge of Law necessary. Free board and lodging. State terms. Apply "Z" Care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0462

WANTED—A PROOF READER, one knowing Gujarathi and Marathi will be preferred. Previous experience is essential.

Also a man who can take charge of Machine, Composing and Binding Departments, must know English and either Marathi or Gujarathi. Apply stating salary to Box 65, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0464

WANTED—A female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Civil Hospital, Secunderabad; pay Rs. 50 per mensem plus Rs. 10 house rent. Applications to be forwarded to the MEDICAL OFFICER in charge, Civil Hospital, Secunderabad.

WANTED PUPILS.—The undersigned has opened a class for higher Arabic and Persian at Room No. 48, Gul Mohamed Building, 1st Peerkhan Lane, 1st Nagpada, from 7 to 10 a.m., and 4 to 9 p.m.

F. TEHRANI.

WANTED a Lecturer to teach English and Logic to Intermediate classes at the Agra College. Initial salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to THE SECRETARY, Agra College Committee, at once.

WANTED at once a qualified Lady Doctor on Rs. 175 per month, boarding free, travelling paid according to Civil Service Regulations. Preference will be given to a specialist in female diseases who should be kind and sympathetic towards her patients. Apply soon with testimonials to RAJA SAHEB DEO BAHADUR, Sirguja State, C. P.

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WANTED KNOWN—Two rooms vacant for October and November in Children's Home, Simla. Terms and particulars for now and 1914, apply Miss STOWELL, St. Bernards, Simla.

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WANTED a very showy Male Elephant for "Sawari."—Please state height, age and price with photograph, to HAZUR, A. D. C., Bhavnagar State.

WANTED Terrace Room, on the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Please state terms to Box No. 63, care of this paper.

WANTED a PRINCIPAL for the Rishikul Brahmchari Ashram, Hardwar, with the following qualifications:

(1) A graduate,
(2) A good disciplinarian.
(3) An experienced teacher,
(4) Sanatan Dharmi,
(5) A profound Sanskrit Scholar.

Pay Rs. 150, with future prospects. Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to

SECRETARY,
Rishikul, Hardwar.

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE—A HEAD ASSISTANT for the Special Branch of the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Assam, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 300.

Candidates should either be Europeans or Anglo-Indians and must have a considerable experience of the work in a similar office; no one need apply who has not. Candidates should state in their applications whether they are Anglo-Indians or Europeans.

Applications should be accompanied by true copies of testimonials of character, conduct, etc.

C. W. T. FEILMAN,
Personal Assistant to the
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WANTED—Two SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Bhavnagar Medical Department. Initial pay Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 90 per mensem according to vacancy in the grades which are, at present, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90. The services are pensionable, and leave, etc., are according to States Rules almost like Civil Service Regulations. Preference will be given to Jews, Portuguese and Parsis. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications and previous services, if any, with copies of testimonials, to

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Chief Medical Officer,
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WANTED HINDI or URDU SHORTHAND WRITERS. Pay according to qualifications.

Apply before the end of this month stating terms to

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
to H. H. the Maharajah of Alwar
Alwar, Rajputana.

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A "BEAUTY AND JOY" (in English).

An interesting and instructive Novel of Indian life (original), a Moral guide for all Communities of about 500 pages. Price (for previous subscribers) Rupee One, Postage extra, and

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Intending subscribers are requested to send in their names (with address) to the author (undersigned); books will be sent from Bombay per V. P. post unless otherwise specified.

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Author of "Useful Instruction"
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and other, in three vols.
Dumas (near Surat).
14th September, 1913.

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TO BE SEEN in Poona Client's capital strong 4 Seater car with hood and all equipment. First class order. Bargain Rs. 900.

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FOR SALE a Brand New BIANCHI CAR, 18/24 h.p., Landaulette Body, fitted with special large-sized Dunlop Limousine Tyres, 880 by 120, Electric Light, 12 vols. Head Lamps, Mirror, Clock, Smith's Speedometer. Cost Rs. 10,030. A reasonable offer will be accepted. The car can be seen by appointment with the undersigned.

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Office ,, ,, 2611.
0455

THE GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, containing four Bed Rooms, Dining Room, large Drawing Room, Out-houses and Servants' quarters and Stable—large compound running down to Sea. Splendid view. For Europeans or Parsees only. Rent. Rs. 125.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO LET—24/2 KAMEL MANSIONS, Arthur Bunder, from 15th September at half rent. Apply "F" c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW with stabling and outhouses. Rent Rs. 85, at Victoria 3 Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply to Mrs. Nariman on the premises.

TO BET LET, for Office, a Part of the 2nd FLOOR, of BHESANIA BUILDING, 171, Hornby Road, Fort.

C. M. BHESANIA & Co.

TO BE LET TOP FLOOR, Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Excellent premises for a European firm. Apply

MANAGER,
Cook's Building,
Bombay.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, lately occupied by Evans Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, spacious, well ventilated FLATS in Rachel Lodge, consisting of large Drawing and Dining Rooms, 3 Bedrooms, etc., fitted with Electric Lights and fans. Open to Westerly breeze. Apply to

E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION for admission to the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be held on 5th January 1914 at the stations and places given below. Only Europeans and Eurasians will be allowed to appear at the examination. Copies of the prospectus and any further information may be obtained from the Officer Commanding, Station Hospital, at these stations and from.

Calcutta, Dinapore, Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Meerut, Bareilly, Jubbulpore, Ambala, Lahore Cant. Rawalpindi, Secunderabad Wellington, Quetta, Shillong, Peshawar, Kasauli. Ajmer, Simla, Landour, Rangoon, Madras, Ootacamund, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Jhansi, Sialkot, Fyzabad Aden, Maymyo, Karachi, Bombay, Mhow, Poona, Kamptee, Mandalay,

(1) The Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Simla.

(2) The Personal Assistants to the Surgeons-General with the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

(3) All Administrative Medical Officers and the Principals of the Medical Colleges at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

BRUCE SETON, Bt.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
Simla, the 1st September 1913

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

AND

Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. Northern Express. 1,2,3. H. M.	Down. New Fast Passenger 1,2,3. H.M.		Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1.2.3. H M.	Up. New Fast Passenger. 1.2.3 H.M.
21-0	21-45	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	.. Arr.	8-30	6-45
23-30	6-55	Arr.	Delhi	.. Dep.	60	21-20
-23	..	Arr.	Meerut Cantt.	.. Dep.	2-11	..
3-27	..	Arr.	Saharanpur	.. Dep.	23- 5	..
9- 7	..	Arr.	Lahore	.. Dep.	20-20	..
15-50	..	Arr.	Rawalpindi	.. Dep.	13-32	..
20-13	..	Arr.	Peshawar Cantt.	Dep.	8-48	..

S. C. G WOOD.
Ag., General Traffic Manager.
250

NOTICES.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 20 LAKHS.
1913.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi invite TENDERS for their Debentures to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs to be expended on improvements of the Port which have been approved by Government, and are necessitated by the continually expanding trade of Karachi.

Debentures will:—

I. Be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required.

II. Bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi or Bombay.

III. Be transferable by endorsement, which need not be registered at Karachi.

IV. Be consolidated at the desire of holders in multiples of Rs. 500, on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes.

V. Be repayable in 30 years. ...

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

1st 5 per cent. on application.

2nd balance within 14 days of allotment.

Interest will be calculated on the 1st Instalment due on application from date of allotment and on the balance from date of payment.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on the 19th September, 1913, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Karachi Port Trust Loan."

Tenders should be made in the form given below.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi.

Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward the Bank's receipt to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

The Trustees reserve the power of rejecting all or any of the Tenders made.

N.B.—Trust Funds.

In accordance with the powers contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property conisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loans Act XI of 1897 or other law for the time being in force until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burma.

The following figures illustrate the progress of the Port Trust in the last 22 years.

	Revenue Receipts.	Revenue Expenditure.	Surplus.
1890-91	7,43,075	7,58,342	...
1900-01	8,40,717	10,13,649	...
1910-11	36,13,520	32,26,938	3,86,582
1911-12	40,82,475	31,93,973	8,88,502
1912-13	46,67,661	38,51,616	8,16,045

For the past 5 years the Revenue receipts have aggregated Rs. 1,83,49,352 and the Revenue expenditure Rs. 1,57,99,790, the average revenue receipts and expenditure being Rs. 36,69,870 and Rs. 31,59,958 respectively.

The assets of the Trust exceed liabilities, as ascertained at last valuation, by Rs. 2,18,35,613.

All loans are fully secured by Sinking Funds for their repayment at maturity.

The Reserve Fund amounts at date to Rs. 35,00,000.

H. C. MULES,
Chairman,
Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office,
Karachi, 27th August, 1913.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1913.
FORM OF TENDER.

I...hereby tender for Rs.. of the Karachi Port Trust Debenture Loan of 1913, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated at the rate of Rs.................As.................for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose....................for Rs.................. and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay at Bombay or Karachi the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in........................ Debentures of Rupees....................each.

....Signature.
....Address.

dated............................1913.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned upto 31st May for the temporary appointment of Assistant Engineer for about 9 months from 1st October 1913 on a salary of Rs. 600/- p.m. on the work of supervising the extension of the Tansa Dam. Only those with experience of masonry works on a large scale need apply.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A. T. EAST.
A.M.I.C.E.
Ag: Hydraulic Engineer.

Bombay, 13th September, 1913.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE services of two supervisors are required at once to supervise construction of Tansa Masonry Dam. The appointments will be for about 1 year and the salaries Rs. 180/- and Rs. 150/- respectively. Applicants must be expert with level and theodolite and experienced in the construction of heavy masonry in stone.

Applications by letter will be received not later than Monday 22nd Instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A. T. EAST.
A.M.I.C.E.
Ag: Hydraulic Engineer.

Bombay, 13th September, 1913.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

The Manager
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

(Full Programme at 6-30 and 10 p.m.; Picture programme only at 8-30 p. m.)

THE PANTOMIME FAVOURITE

Miss Alice Digby remains for another week—New and catchy songs and another International Dance.

◆

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET MATCH.
PARSIS v. MAHOMEDANS.

THREE OTHER FILMS.
Etc. Etc. Etc.
147

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, Next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING

of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
4, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
FORT, BOMBAY.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and
Madras Presidency.

TELEPHONE No. 2352. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."
278

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft an smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist, Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CI

To-night!

GRAND NEW Progra

A GALAXY OF GOOD T

SEMIRAMIS—QUEEN OF

An entirely new Production—2,00

Colour-photograph

BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR. (Drama

Scott's charming Ro

FIGHTING DAN. (Thrilling America

ROARS OF LAUGHTER IN

3 SHOWS: *nightly—7 to 8,*

Saturday, & Sunday, 1

PRIZE SHOWS—Sat. & Sunday

CHARNI ROAD.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, in Scheme III, Sandhurst Road Estate (East and West).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 18th September, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 68, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Lot. No. I. Plot No. 83, 431 sq. yds:— This plot has frontages on four roads, known as Sandhurst Road, Falkland Road, Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Khetwadi Lane.

Lot No. II Plot. No. 5, 684 sq yds:— This is an excellent building site. It has a frontage of about 46ft. 5in. on Sandhurst Road, and 131ft., on 1st Pathan Road.

Lot No. III. Plot No. 6, 525 sq. yds:— A compact plot of building land. It has a frontage of 50 ft. on Sandhurst Road, and 90ft., 5in. on Northbrook Street.

Lot No. IV, Plot No. 7, 547, sq. yds:— This is an excellent building site, having a frontage of 53ft. 10in. on Sandhurst Road, and 89ft. 7in. on Northbrook St.

Lot No. V Plot No. 68, 567 sq. yds:— This is an excellent building site, having a frontage of 53ft. on Sandhurst Road, and 89ft., on Kumbharvada Road.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the rooms.

All the above plots are situated close to Tram Lines, and in a very thickly populated part of the city. Sandhurst Road, will shortly be continued through the Elphinstone Bridge, thus giving direct access to the Docks. All the plots are admirably suited for the erection of shops.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager before the Auction, regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, situate on high ground and close to the New Recreation ground to be constructed by the Municipality on the site of the Old Gowalia Tank.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 18, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Lot No. 1, Plot No 15, 715 sq. yds:— This is exceedingly a choice plot of building land, situate on the east side of Tejpal Road. It has frontage of over 104 feet and it is immediately adjoining the proposed New Recreation Ground to be constructed by the Municipality on the site of the Old Gowalia Tank.

Lot No. 2, Plot No. 16, 790 sq., yds:— This is a valuable building site situate on the east side of Tejpal Road, having a frontage of about 85 feet.

Lot No. 3, Plot No. 18, 934 sq. yds:— A very fine building site, situate on the west side of Owen Dunn Road, having a frontage of about 102 feet and immediately adjoining the Gowalia Recreation Ground.

Nahanese will be allowed near the rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager, before the auction regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS SITUATED ON MANDVI KOLIWADA ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay, Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th September, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction near Plot No. 7, the following very valuable Building plots for a period of 99 years.

Lot. No. 1, Plot No. 2, 506 sq. yds. This is a very valuable Building site having a frontage of about 68 feet to Jambli Street.

Lot No. 2, Plot No. 5, 587 sq. yds. This is an excellent plot of Building land having a frontage of about 78 ft. 9in. to Kazi Sayed Street.

Lot. No. 3, Plot No. 7, 753 sq. yds. This is a very valuable corner site, having a long frontage to Kazi Sayed Street, and a return frontage to the low level Road, adjoining Carnac Bridge.

Lot. No. 4, Plot No. 8, 568 sq. yds. This is a valuable corner plot having a long frontage to Dongre Street, and a second frontage to the low level Road adjoining Carnac Bridge Road.

Lot. No. 5, Plot No. 11, 611 sq. yds. This is an excellent plot of Building land having frontage to Kazi Sayed Street, and Janjiker Street.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and Nahanis will also be allowed near the Rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager before the Auction regarding the developments they may have in view.

Further particulars auction and Building conditions, form of lease and plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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1 Rubber tyred ram.
1 Rubber tyred b gham.

THE FOLLOWIN SALE IS PO PONED TO 1 H INSTANT.

AUCTION SAL OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL OF THE PHOT MATERIALS, ETC. OF ESSRS. BABAJEE AKHARAM. CO.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamon Mahadhavrao Dukle, trading in the name and style of Messrs. Babajee Sakharam and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th day of September 1913, at 3 p. m. (S.) on the premises at Princess Street Lohar Chawl, opposite Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre, the Stock-in-trade and goodwill of the above insolvents in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned. Catalogues are published.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD &
Bo

J. S. MODY &

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSIO
AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 58 BALES BOMBAY. PRESSED PALA COTTON.

On Tuesday the 16th Inst. at 4-30 P.
(S.T.) Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co. will s
by Public Auction at the godown
Bhimpura, Doongri Street, by order
Sha Lakhamsy Poonsy and on acco
and at the risk of Shri Salau Chatrap
Spinning, Weaving and Manufac
ing Co., Ltd., of Kolhapur.
58 Bales Bombay pressed pala cott
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be requ
ed at the time of sale and the balan
will have to be paid and goods tak
delivery of within 8 days from the da
of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 13th September, 1913.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.
:o:
Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.
KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.
LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF
SHELL PETRUL.
ddress:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET.
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The distubrance at the head of the Ray has undergone little change in position or intensity. Rainfall increased in the east of the Peninsula but no heavy falls are reported. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, North Bengal and north Madras coast; fairly general in Upper Burma and Mysore and local in Assam, North Punjab, Central India east, south-east Central Provinces, and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, South Rajputana, and South Hyderabad. Principal amounts:—Tavoy three inches; Bassein, one and half; Bhamo, four; Jalpaiguri, one and half; Burdwan, and False Point one; Rajpur, a half; Hyderabad, Mysore and Madran, a quarter; Cuddalore and Cocanada, one; Masulipatam one and half.

Forecast:—Some further increase in rainfall in the east of the Peninsula and suoth Bengal.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GO[illegible]NMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 12th September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·822
Temperature of Air	degrees	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	75 2
Dew Point	"	72 8
Relative humidity of Air	..	0·755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		5·0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	degrees	85·9
Minimum do. do.		76·6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WNW,NW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	101
Fall of Rain	inches	0·00
Total fall during month		2·58
Total fall during year		65·44
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 13th September..		0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information [illegible]lished in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 13th September 1913 was 30·080 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Doc Sill

1913		High water		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth o sill
	Sept.		h. m.	ft. in
Sun.	14	m	11 3	27 2
			11 8 a	26 3
Mon.	15	m	11 27	27 4
			11 37 a	26 9
Tues.	16	m	11 50	27 4
Wed.	17	m	0 6	27 2
			0 13 a	27 4
Thurs.	18	m	0 35	27 3
			0 35 a	27 2
Fri.	19	m	1 5	27 2
			1 1 a	26 9

1913		Low water		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth o sill
	Sept.		h. m.	ft. in
Sun.	14	m	4 24	17 9
			5 5 a	17 9
Mon.	15	m	4 53	17 6
			5 28 a	17 2
Tues.	16	m	5 22	17 4
			5 51 a	16 9
Wed.	17	m	5 51	17 5
			6 15 a	16 6
Thurs.	18	m	6 20	16 9
			6 40 a	17 5
Fri.	19	m	6 49	18 4
			7 6 a	16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.		Sunset	
14. (Sun.)	6h.	26m.	6h.	43 m
15. (Mon.)	6h.	26m.	6h.	42 m
16. (Tues.)	6h.	26m.	6h.	41 m
17. (Wed.)	6h.	26m.	6h.	40 m
18. (Thurs.)	6h.	27m.	6h.	39 m
19. (Fri.)	6h.	27m.	6h.	38 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon Sept. 15th 1h. 15.9 m. P M
Last quarter, 23rd 6h 0·0 m P. M
New Moon, 30th, 10h 26-8 m. A. M
First quarter, Oct. 7th, 7h. 66·2 m. A. M

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Consols 2½ %	73 9-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·24½
Rentes 3 %	90
Berlin Cheques on London	20·41½
Bar Silver Spot	27 ½
" 2 months hence	27 15-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian Buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 7-8
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 15-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since 17th April 1913	
" Withdrawn from the Bank of England, about £100,000 for Egypt.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89⅝
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
" " " " 6 "	4½
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	2½
" 7 day market loans	2⅞

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent).

September 13.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market opened at Rs. 95-3-6, but on account of strong advices from Calcutta the rates went up rapidly and touched Rs. 95-7; but finally the Market closed at Rs. 95-6. A considerable amount of business was booked to-day.

Corporation Bonds have suddenly declined, and 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) were placed to-day at Rs. 101 in a big lot.

The Bank of Bombay raised its rate of interest to 5 per cent. on demand loans.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not present any activities and no big fluctuations were reported.

Madhavji stood steady at Rs. 1,355 x.d.

Standard improved to Rs. 1,380 and Framji Petit to Rs. 1,580.

Kohinoors advanced to Rs. 782-8.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 332-8 x.d.

Centrals stood steady at Rs. 2,065 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,565.

Tapti Valley Ry. Shares changed hands at Rs. 582-8 x.d.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares were in demand at Rs. 675.

Oriental Life Assurance Co., Shares improved to Rs. 505.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept 13.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	nil
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady; Dull	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet; Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—	——
Mid. Americans	7·40 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·00 d

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Sep. 13

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	41,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to Continent	6,000

Futures at New York Oct. 13.07 Previous closing price 12 96.

Futures at New York Jan. 12 90 Previous closing price 12·77.

Advanced on unfavourable weather reports & improved financial conditions & Wall Street demand.

Spot Cotton at New York 13·20 Previous price 13-15

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 15-16 Previous price 12 13-16

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 12·91 Previous price 12.81.

Futures at New Orleans Jan 13·04 Previous price 12.94

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9
Demand Bills	4·85½
Silver Commercial bars	60¼

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. September 12.

Extent of the damage cannot be ascertained yet; but it is rather serious, latest crop prospects are becoming more favourable.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day with a fair demand.—

Sheep skins Madras unchanged
Sheep skins Bombay good } Parts one high.
Sheep skins Bombay ordinary }

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

	Bales
Total in Sight	460,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	119,000
East Indian Visible Supply	160,000
American Visible Supply	1,186,000
Other " "	151,000
Total Sales	45,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	2000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	12,000
East Indian Forwarded	1400
East Indian Actual Export	100
East Indian Imports	2000
East Indian Speculation	
American Afloat	80,000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	121,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading	7-9½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8-6
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3-2
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2-4
White Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	——
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	13-7
40's Bannermills Twist	11¼
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 5-8
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	6 3-8
Buyers or Sellers	Seller
Months	Oct. Nov.
Water Twist American 30's	11½
Water Twist American 40's	12¼
Mule Twist American 40's	11½
Mule Twist American 50's	13⅜
Mule Twist American 60 s	15⅞
Mule Twist Egyptian 40's	17
Mule Twist Egyptian 50's	17½
Mule Twist Egyptian 60's	18½

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—very firm but only small biz.

" "Cloths" Firm fair biz

Weft American 54's	12 1-8
Egyptian 80's	19
Tone "Yarns":—	quiet
Weft Egyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10½
" 32's B.	11 1-8
" 36's W. T. C.	11
" 36's B.	11 3-8
" 42's	12½
" American 60's	16½
" Egyptian 60's	17½
" Egyptian 80's	22

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, sept 12.

Gold Bar to Bombay	£170,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£40,000
Silver to Calcutta	£10,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Sept 12.

Good Bengal M. G.	5 7-16 d.
F. G. " "	5 9-16 d.
Fine " "	11-16 d
Good Bhownuggur	5 15-16 d.
F. G, "	6 1-16 d.
Fine "	6 3-16 d.
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	6 3-16 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	6 d.
F. G " "	6 1-8 d.
Fine " "	6 1-4 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	6 d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	6 1-4 d.
Good Broach	6 1-4 d.
F. G. "	6 13-32 d
Fine	6 9-16 d.
Stock of Cotton in London	—— d.
Good Khandeish	5 7-8 d.
F. G	6 d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	1,000
Total Forwarded	70,000
Total Imports	42,000
Total stock	496,000
Stock of Cotton in London	——

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
S. O.	6·8	6·93
O. N.	6·81	6·87
N. D.	6·74	6·81
D. J.	6·74	6·81
J. F.	6·75	6·82
F. M.	6·76	6·83
M. A.	6.77	6·84
A. M	6·77	6 85
M. J.	6.78	6·85

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	Nil

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price	To-Day's price
S. O	6 86	6·91
O. N.	6·81	6·86
N. D.	6·74	6·79
D. J	6 74	6·79
J. F.	6·75	6·80
F. M.	6·76	6·81
M. A.	6·77	6·82
A. M.	6·77	6·82
M. J.	6 78	6·83

NEW YORK, Sept 12.

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	216,000
" Exports to Great Britain	24,000
" Exports to France and Continent	68,000
Week's Exports to Japan	1,000
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports	293,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	138,000

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

The American markets show a further advance of 11 to 13 points. Some heavy rains after a prolonged period of severe drought have been reported. These rains will do damage to the cotton ripe for picking. If these reports are proved correct they will make the textile Industry rather unhealthy and more apprehensive of an approaching crisis of a short American crop.

During the last two years the Industry enjoyed a good feast and 16 and 14 million bales of cotton with ease and comfort, at the same showing to the outside trading public how large and good their digestion was. Now as they face the new season the weather makes them feel as if they are ailing from some nervous disease. The Spinners' ideas of a large crop are now dissipated and are now anxious buyers, but the farmers and cotton merchants refuse to move the cotton as fast as the Spinners' demand. This situation can be easily proved by the weekly movement of the crop. The farmers know that there does not exist so big a crop as the Spinners' demand and the shortage in yield will be offset protant by the rise in price.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF EAST INDIAN COTTON FOR THE SEASON 1912-13.

SUPPLY.

Estimated stock on 1st September 1912, 400,000 bales; Total receipts from 1st September 1912 to 31st Aug. 1913, 2,764,397 bales; making a total of 3,164,397 bales.

DISTRIBUTION.

Actual total shipments 1,621,000 bales; Upcountry by rail 33,000 bales; Estimated Mill consumption 1,100,000 bales; Actual unsold stocks in the hands of dealers 275,000 bales; Estimated stocks in the hands of shippers 50,000 bales; Estimated stocks in the hands of Local Mills 85,397 bales; making a total of 3,164,397 bales.

This table which has been very carefully prepared shows a small stock of only 85,397 bales in the hands of Spinners and we are sure that the position of the Bombay Spinners is still worse, as they cannot possibly find any relief for good staple cotton varieties until late in January when the new crop begins to move.

The quotations for Good Broach and F. G. Bengals are Rs. 310½ and Rs. 254, respectively.

From James F. Maury.—In Texas and Arkanaas sufficient rains have fallen. In Oklohama rains too late to do much good. Elsewhere crop prospects are good. We have an unfavourable opinion of the market though there cannot be any considerable decline.

From Messrs. Stern & Co.—We believe excitement is about over. Recent rains with late frost may add materially to the crop.

THE MOVEMENT.

Port Receipts for the seven days have been 216,000 as against 155,000 bales last week and 199,000 bales last year.

The comparative table exports for the week is as under:—

	1913	Last week	1912
Great Britain...	24,000	46,000	39,000
Continent ...	68,000	91,000	30,000

Stock at all American Ports stand at 293,000 bales as compared with 206,000 bales last week and 411,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior Ports upto the week ending 12th September was 138,000 bales as against 104,000 bales last week and 121,000 bales last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The world's visible supply shows the undernoted variations for the week:—

	1913	Last week	1912
American—	1,186,000	1,075,000	1,404,000
Other kinds —	440,000	360,000	356,000

The total into sight shows 460,000 bales against last week 122,000 bales and 430,000 same period last year.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

Sept. 15.

862. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

863. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A.M.

864. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 16th inst. at 6. 45. P.M.

865. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade to-day Monday the 15th instant and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 17th instant at 7. 30. A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P.M.

866. *Arms.*—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

867. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 21st instant.

868. *Lecture.*—In accordance with Brigade order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major A.C. Pitman, R.G.A., will give a lecture on the 16th instant at the B.V.A. Lecture Room at 7. 15. P.M.

Subject.-The Organisation and Fighting of Coast Defence Fortresses.

All Officers and members of volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress.-Plain Clothes.

(Signed) H.B.Murray, Lieut.
Actg.Adjutant Bombay Vol.Rifles

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £73; Copper Braziers £88½; Yellow Metal 7⅞; Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp; 4-16-3. Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool. 10-15-0. Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India. 6-11-3.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6.

Arrivals.—Hidalgo, Neuenfels.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 48; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers dull. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 48; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers quiet. Linseed Calcutta 46-9; Sep.-Oct.; London, value quiet.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37; Sep.-Oct.; London, value. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet but steady.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-7; September sellers quiet.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-6¾ Nov.-Dec.; sellers Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-6½; sellers Jan.-March; German Beet-root 88 % 9-6¾; September sellers; 9-2½; Oct.-Dec.; sellers E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-5½; Nov.-Dec.; sellers Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-7½; September; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-6; September; value. Java Sugar quiet unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 44½; Sep.-Oct.; Hamburg sellers, quiet.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-0-6; Sep.-Oct.; Hull sellers, quiet.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan, July	13 %	1,670
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	6c
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,735
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8%	70
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld, Rs. 10	do.	7½%	14
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	29-12
The Central Co-oprative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6½	2
Credit Bank Rs. 10	..	6½%	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50.	Jan-July	9%	62-8
Standard Bank Rs.50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14%	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18%	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9%	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10%	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	10%	18
Punjab National Bk.		10%	175
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	Oct. Apl.	16%	£60
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7%	£21
Mercantile Bank £ 12 B	do.	7%	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.Aug	£4	£87
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	New	5%	8
National Bank of India £12	Sep,Mar	14%	£079

Spinning and Weaving Companies

Ahmedabad advance.	May-Oct	25	910
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	70
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	287-8
Bo Dying and M, Co	..	30	700XD
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	820
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	265
Central India	May-Nov	55	2,065
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	685
Chinoi Silk	..	20	805
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,475
Coronation Mills	Mar-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	650
Cresent	Mar-Sep.	5	130
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	257 8
David	May-Nov	20	582-8
Edward Sassoon	..	8	185
Emperor Edward	..	25	485
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	620
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.580
Finlay Mills	..	15	332-8XD
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	700
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and			115
Bleaching	..	4	107-8
Indian Manufacturing	..	40	500
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct	60	998
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	152-8
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	155
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	130
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,300
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug.	25	782-8
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,300
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1355 XD
Madras United	June-Dec	20	2000
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3.055
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nill.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3.200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	165
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	236-4
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1.456
Phœnix	Jan.-July	7½	165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr.50	825
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4.200
Sholapore	June-Dec	250	4.900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1380
Sun	Oct.	..	120
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	280XD
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1.565
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.385XD
Union Mill	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton C	..	Nil.	465
Vishnu Cotton P.	..	Nil.	660
Western India	Sep.	45	630
Mysore Spinning	July	15	250

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4.800
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty	July	40	725
Hindustan P.& M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	137-8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	187-8
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg.	Aug.	12½	235
New East India	Sep.	78	870
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	885
New Berar	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	255
Valkart, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Railway Companies

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	675
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	6%	140
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	95
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80.		4%	121
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	120
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June Dec.		140
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	7 7½	582-8
Ahmedabad Dholaka Railway	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	132½

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co'	Oct.-May.	Nil.	150
All India U. L. Co., Ld. Rs. 20'	August'	Nil'	15
Bama Skua	..		4
Backy Baco	..		
Badh Pile		..	
Barod Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug.	15	93XD
Bo. Buma T. Corpr.	..	..	675
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L P	Feb.-Aug.	3	672-8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L O		Rs. 2	185
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	40	186
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	20
Bo. Land and Buildin		5	960
Bombay Steam	Mar.-Sep.	6%	408
Navigation Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	20%	217-5
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	30Hyr	27½
City of Bombay	Dec.-Jan	8	290
Building Co.	Sept.	30	455
D- hi Flour	--		11
Empire of I. L. Rs.50		30	0
Indian Mercantile. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	10 ¼	600 20
Indian Cotton Oil Company G Old 100	--		103
Indian Cotton Oil Company G New Issue 25	..		25
		..	101
	March	7%	200
P 100	Oct.-July	13	50
John Roberts & Co.	July.	10%	182
Jost' Fans Supply Co. Rs.50.	do.	12½	107½
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175		8	101
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	July		100
Marks & Co.	..	Nil.	70
Marsland Pre Co. OO	..	7%	25
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	20%	500
Napier Hotel Co.	..		
O. Govt. S. Life A.	May	Rs. 3½	35
Rs. 50.	July	40	505
Philips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	35
Port Canning Co.		45	835XD
Shivrajpur Synd, etc		..	22
Shivrajpur Debs'	..	..	70
Sidar Car'bic G's Co.,	Mar.-Aug.	Nil.	84
Soundy & Co.,			88-8
Tata Iron Steel Co. O D	Jan. &	..	179
Tata Iron Steel Co. P	July		173
Tata Hydro Electric P 800	..	4%	1,042-8
Tackes & Co., 800		17%	
[illegible] & Co.,	May	Rs.2½	900
[illegible]cher & Co.	July	Rs. 15	200
			68
			95

Buyer [illegible] Nominal price
CD—[illegible] XD—Ex-dividend.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

September 13th.
S.S. Lindula Walsh Durban August 23
S.S. Okhla Maples Java July 14
S.S. Lhasa Cutbush Karachi September 11
S.S. Baroda Horscroft Busreh August 31

DEPARTURES

September 13th.
S.S. India Talbot Aden
S.S. Angus Dakers Calcutta
S.S. Lawoe Coates Jeddah
S.S. Kanzler Smith Jeddah
S.S. Muttra Carey Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S. Uhenfels Oltmann Hamburg & Bremen via Karachi
S.S. Indo Maru Karmiya Kobe etc.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Salsette for Aden
" Bulgarian Prince for Havre &c.
" Trafford Hall for Liverpool
" Subadar for Calcutta
" Spuma for Rangoon
" * Purnea for Zanzibar
" Baroda for Persian Gulf

* To arrive.

S. S. Okhla.—The B. I. S. N. Com-Company's steamer Lindula, 2183 tons, Captain P Walsh, arrived in the harbour on Saturday, from Durban, which port she had left on August 23rd with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Okhla.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okhla, 3435 tons, Captain S. H. Maples, arrived in the harbour on Saturday, from Java, which port she had left on July 14th with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N, Company's steamer Lhasa, 947 tons, Captain H M. Cutbush, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on September 11th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baroda.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, 4198 tons, Captain A Horscroft, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on August 31st with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. India.—The P. and O. Company's steamer India, 4198 tons, Captain C. C. Talbot, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Indo Maru.—The Japan Line steamer Indo Maru, 3972 tons, Captain K. Karmiya, sailed on Saturday for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Angus.—The steamer Angus, 2314 tons Captain J. B. Dakers, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Muttra.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Muttra, 2985 tons, Captain H. Carey, sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Uhenfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Uhenfels, 3568 tons, Captain N. Oltmann, sailed on Sunday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN PORT.

FRIDAY, September 12 1913

P. DOCK

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
D. E. Kirkee	Currie	J F. & Co
G. Kanzler	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
H. Homayun	Murch	T. M. & Co
". Konig	Cultzan	A. S. & Co.
O. Jinsen Maru	Richards	N. Y. K.
P. Bleamoor	Blakey	J. F. & Co
Q Manin	Gennoro	T. M. & Co.

V. DOCK

1. Nurani	Atkin	T. M. & Co.
2. Olympia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co.
3. Adamsturm	Hatenkelk	W. & A. G. & Co
5. Montebello	Gill	J. F. & Co.
6. Colaba	Robertson	M. M. & Co.
8. Principle-di-Piemonte	Quentino	Rubattino Line...
9. Uhenfels	Kohler	W. & [illegible]
10. & 11 City of York	Bremmer	K. N. & Co
10 & 11 Trafford Hall	Main	K. N. & Co
15. Indo Maru	Moneiya	N. G. K

M. W. D. D.

Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co
Salestte	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Bahaduri	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co.
Sarasvati	Ebrahim	B. S. N. & Co

H. W. V. D.

Lhasa	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co.

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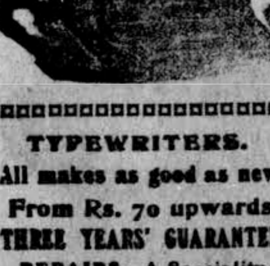

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SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

CRICKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Before the conditions of the County Championship were altered, before the calculation of figures and points was allowed to prevent a side being wholeheartedly sporting in its methods, Kent were able to win the title of champions. Now they have won it when sides must play to figures. Their victory over Northamptonshire on Wednesday was a veritable triumph over adverse circumstances, and they fully deserved their win by five wickets.

Their reputation as a cricketing county does not suffer at all as a consequence of the fact that the championship has gone to Kent again. If Kent had played the kind of cricket that won the championship years ago they might have finished quite a long way down the table instead of at the top.

It is imperative nowadays that something more than sportsmanship should prompt the tactics of the team desirous of gaining the honours. Captaincy has more to do with this now than ever before, and it is possible that no Kent captain has been subjected to more criticism then Mr. E. W. Dillon.

It has been said of him that he was not always prompting that which was calculated to uphold the spirit of sport that Kent cricket has been notorious for. Those who have talked and written of Mr. Dillon in that vein have neglected to remember that no captain under the present conditions can do his duty to his side while overlooking the mathematical method of deciding which shall be considered the best cricketing county in the country.

Not only by some splendid batting in circumstances that have called for manliness and pluck, but also in his cool minded calculation of what tactics should be adopted. Mr. Dillon has done a great deal for Kent. The splendid evenness of excellence that the Kent players have shewn has been drowned by skilful captaincy and so Kent won the championship for the fourth time in eight years.

Just how much Blythe and Woolley have had to do with the success is not easy to say. In spite of the fact that the season has been a dry one, these two slow bowlers have done splendidly; while Woolley, as a batsman, recovered from a weak commencement and scored many runs. At one part of the season Woolley was at the head of the batting averages, the while Blythe was leading the bowlers, and these facts were indicative of what the two men have done for the county.

Still, Kent's success can in no way be looked upon as the consequence of the excellence of one or two players. In many of their matches the scoring was of the regular type, runs being made by all.

It is curious to note that Kent did not win the championship until 1906. Then they won in 1909 and 1910. On these occasions they have taken the title from Yorkshire, as they have done this season.

Gloucestershire, Notts and Surrey are the only teams who have defeated Kent this year.

Kent had beaten Hampshire at Dover by 158 runs. This was another creditable victory as Hampshire on the last day had seven wickets to fall with only two hours of play left. These seven were dismissed for 19 runs.

Essex and Lancashire who drew last Saturday have completed their season—both disappointingly. Essex have won two games only this season and lost nine. Worcestershire and Surrey also drew last Saturday. In their first innings Surrey scored 503 for five (neclared), Worcester replied with 366, ani Surrey's secont venture lost four wickets for 35.

On Monsay, Derbyshire finished the season with a win over Notts by 21 runs. They began the County Tournament in brilliant style but fell away lamentably, their record being four wins and 10 defeats.

On Wednesday, Surrey defeated Gloucestershire by 303 runs. Gloucestershire required 431 runs to win, but they failed miserably before the attack of W. C. Smith, who altogether in the match took twelve wickets for 117.

Worcestershire defeated Middlesex at Lords by 170 runs, the boy cricketer Chester, carrying out his bat for 148, and Sussex overcame Warwickshire by six wickets. A draw was the result of the game between Hampshire and Yorkshire, the latter requiring 267 to win, of which they notched 148 fo. 6 wickets.

The following is the Championship table to date:—

	P.	W.	L.	Won on 1st Inn.	Lost on 1st Inn.	Pts. possible.	Pts. obtained	Per centage
Kent	26	19	3	3	1	130	105	80.76
Yorkshire	27	16	4	4	3	135	95	70.37
Northants	21	12	4	1	4	105	67	63.80
Surrey	24	12	4	4	4	120	76	63.33
Notts	20	8	5	3	4	100	53	53.00
Middlesex	19	7	5	4	3	95	50	52.63
Sussex	26	9	10	4	3	130	60	46.15
Lancashire	25	7	11	7	0	125	56	44.80
Gloucestershire	21	8	10	1	2	105	45	42.85
Warwickshire	23	7	11	2	3	115	44	38.26
Hampshire	24	6	11	3	4	120	43	35.83
Worcestershire	18	5	9	1	3	90	31	34.44
Derbyshire	18	4	10	2	2	90	28	31.11
Leicestershire	20	4	12	1	3	100	26	26.00
Essex	17	2	9	2	4	85	20	23 52
Somerset	15	2	10	2	1	75	17	22 66

Surrey gave a splendid all round display against Leicestershire at the Oval on Thursday, and left off with a tremendous advantage. To begin with they got Leicestershire out on a good wicket for a total of 148, and then Hobbs and Haywood once more sent up the hundred without being separated. As the game stands now Surrey with all ten wickets in hand are only 19 runs behind, Hayward having scored 38 and Hobbs 83. Seeing that Kent had already won the championship some bright cricket was expected at Lord's where they were opposing Middlesex, but although having first use of a splendid wicket, the champions adopted cautious tactics, batting four hours and three quarters for 236 runs. Late in the day Middlesex made 14 without losing a wicket. The feature of the play was another century by Hardinge, who has now reached three figures five times in his last six innings. With the exception of a briltant century by H. K. Foster, batsmen fared badly at Taunton. Somerset were all out for 89 and Worcestershire scored 198 for 7 wickets of which total Foster made 114. In the match at Hastings which is being set apart for the benefit of Vine, Sussex had a day's fielding, for Yorkshire occupied the wickets the whole time, that play was available to score 292 for seven wickets. B. B. Wilson made 108 and Hirst 129 not out. They were together for three hours and put on 212 for the stand. There was some bright play at Bournemouth where Gloucestershire replied to Hampshire's total of 278 with 143 for 4 wickets.

FOOTBALL.

Football enthusiasts in England must wait until Monday next for a sight of the big ball game being played in real earnest. As has been the case for many Septembers past, the weather has ushered in the football season with a blaze of sunshine. The thermometer is way up among the nineties, and the professional footballer is thinking more of clinking ice in the refreshment bowl than running for an hour and a half after a ball under an Indian summer sky.

In Scotland, where they begin their football earlier—last Saturday was the second round of the Scottish League tourney—welcome rain descended in torrents. It had no appreciable effect on the attendances, nearly 36,000 spectators being present at Ibrox Park, where the Rangers met St. Mirren and won by 2—1. Rangers, until ten minutes from the finish, were always too good for St. Mirren, the features of the game being the all round excellence of the winners, and grand back play of the visitors. Not until near the finish did St. Mirren find their right game, and then the Rangers' attack came in for severe pressure, but only once was it beaten, when Gray scored the best goal of the match.

Celtic (who drew 1—1) looked like taking away full points from Motherwell when Speirs, in the last minutes of the game, scored the equaliser, after as hard and exciting a ninety minutes as one could wish for. Connolly scored Celtic's goal, whose forwards will be much more dangerous and better when either Quinn or M'Menemy return to the team.

Ayr United were set a very hard task in being asked to oppose such big teams as Celtic and Hearts in their first two games in the first division, and Saturday's game against Hearts only emphasised last week's opinion that they are too light at present for the work on hand They lost by 4—0.

Against Falkirk, Partick Thistle introduced their new outside right, J. Hamilton, the ex-Queen's Park and Clyde player, and after a game full of really fine football the cupholders secured victory by the odd goals in seven.

Only for Drownlie's brilliant goalkeeping, 3rd Lanark's defeat at Greenock against Morton would have been heavier than 3—1, and of the winners none did better than Clark, the ex-Queen's Park player, at centre forward, who scored two goals with Gourlay, the ex-Everton forward, adding a third from a penalty. Hill scored for 3rd Lanark, whose forwards were weak at close quarters, but will improve considerably once they get to know each other's play better.

Aberdeen made four changes in their team against Hibernians from that which went down before Clyde the previous week, but the worst of luck continues to dog them. They had the best of play and the best of the scoring chances, but at goal they could do nothing right, and a goal by Williamson gave Hibernians two points which they did not deserve.

Clyde, before a 15,000 crowd, were full value for their victory against Dundee, and although a penalty goal assisted them to full points, they were the better side. Clyde too were handicapped by the absence of Owers, late of Bristol City, owing to an attack of influenza, but it was only Lyall's goalkeeping that saved Dundee from a more decisive defeat.

Of the other games Airdrieonians swamped Raith Rovers by 5—2, Dumbarton drew with Kilmarnock (1—1) and Queen's Park the celebrated amateur combination, effected a draw against Hamilton Academicals.

POLO.

County Kildare met County Antrim in the final of the Irish County Championship Cup at Phoenix Park, Dublin last Saturday, and an excellent game ended in the victory of County Kildare (who were one goal behind at half time) by 5—2.

In the Open Cup Tournament, for which seven teams have entered and which is being played this week in Dublin, Pirats met the Irish County and won by 6 goals to four. The teams were: Pirates:—Mr. I. I. Roark, Capt. F. B. Hurndall (20th Hussars), Capt. the Hon. D. J. Y. Bingham (15th Hussars) and Capt. F. W. Barrett (15th Hussars). Irish County:—Mr. J. A. B. Trench, Mr. H. A. Gairdner, Capt. P. O'Reilly, and Mr. F. W. Russell.

Two matches were played on Tuesday. In the first Hilmorton (Mr. H. Rich, S. Barton, W. Balding and J. Drage) easily defeated the 3rd Cavalry Brigade (E. Ramsden, Capt. Belville, Capt. Stokes and Capt. A. D. Bell). In the first half Hillmorton scored six goals to two and ultimately rode off winners by thirteen goals to five.

The second match was between Woodpeckers (Duke of Westminster, Capt. H. Lloyd, Capt. H. Wilson and Lord Dalmeny), and Co. Dublin (G. Baynes A. Johnston, L. M. Ryan, and A. McCann). This was of an even character, and at full time the score was five goals each. On extra time being played Johnston hit the winning goal for Co. Dublin.

One of the semi-final ties was played on Wednesday on the All—Ireland Polo Club's ground in Phoenix Part, County Kildare, Captain A. H. Watt, Mr. S. A. Watt, Mr. A. Balding and Captain M. F. Dennis (back) opposing Hillmorton—Messrs. H. Rich, W. Balding, J. Drage, and S. J. Barton (back). The County Kildare team, who last Saturday won the Irish County Cup, did very well up to the end of the third period, at which stage the score was only 4—3 against them, but subsequently Hillmorton, a Rugby combination, had much the better of the play and rode off easy winners by 10 goals to 3.

OTHER SPORTS.

The thirty-six holes final in the nineteenth Welsh Amateur Championship which was played at Chester on Wednesday produced an excellent match, H. N. Atkinson (Chester) defeating C. J. Hamilton (Royal Porthcawl) at the thirty eighth hole. Overnight rain had rendered the course a little soft, but otherwise the conditions were all that could be desired.

Never before in the history of the championship has a final match been taken beyond the thirty-sixth hole, let alone the thirty-seventh. The previous closest contests were in 1895 (the first year of the event), 1896, 1903 and 1910, in all of which years the winners had to go to the last green before they could claim victory.

Mr. Atkinson established a lead of 3 holes on the morning round. For these first eighteen holes he had an approximate score of 80 as against an 85 by his opponent. When, the afternoon round began however it was soon seen that Mr. Hamilton did not consider himself beaten. On the contrary he played with renewed energy, and actually had an average of 4s. for the first ten holes in the afternoon.

He has squared matters at the twenty-sixth hole but Mr. Atkinson won the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth and became 2 up again. The match was once more brought even at the thirty-third. Mr. Atkinson secured the thirty-fifth in a capital three, but Mr. Hamilton squared in dramatic fashion at the thirty-sixth by holing a long putt for a win.

The game thus went to the thirty-seventh. This hole was halved in four but at the next Mr. Atkinson brought off a six-foot putt for a win in 3 to 4, and thus secured the match. On the whole the winner showed the more consistently good form, Mr. Hmilton in the morning showing a tendency to slice his tee shots and miss his putts.

One of the most exciting matches witnessed at the Yorkshire Tournament at Scarborough last Saturday when the North of England Championships were decided, was in the final for the North of England Singles Championships. Last year's winner A. H. Lowe, had again reached the final and was opposed by J. C. Parks, who wrested the championship from him after a long and severe struggle. The third set was the severest of all. Both got in some brilliant play, but as the set progressed Lowe faltered, whilst Parke played his old resolute, even game. Several times Lowe found the net when a return seemed easy, and after leading 5—4 he visibly fell away, and Parke took the next three games and the set. The fourth set proved more distinctly than ever that Lowe was a spent force even though he took the first game, for after that Parke ran up to five, and after Lowe had taken the next the Irishman won a sixth and the set. Another splendid match was seen in the final for the Doubles North of England Championship, in which the brothers A. H. and F. G. Lowe beat last year's winners, J. C. Parke and S. E. Charlton, but the biggest surprise of the day was the defeat of Mrs. Larcombe by Miss E. Ryan in the North of England Singles Championship. Mrs. Larcombe won last year, and was fully expected to retain the title. In bringing about her defeat the Californian lady displayed wonderful placing ability, and was considered to have played the best game she has ever done in the country.

An unusually long and varied list of events were decided at the Crystal Palace on Saturday under the auspices of the Polytechnic Harriers, A. A. A. Olympic novices' trials and specially limited handicaps, for record breaking purposes, were noteworthy features. In one of the latter events—at fifty yards—the previous best time of 5 3/5secs. by W. A. Stewart, was narrowly beaten by the English sprint and furlong champion, W. R. Applegarth, who won from scratch in the record time of 5½ secs. In this event E. F. Tucker, of the Polytechnic H., 2 yards start, was second, while two other Polytechnic men, H. V. A. D'Arcy, 1 yard start, and C. W. Taylor, 1½ yard start, ran a dead heat for third place.

Applegarth was less fortunate when attacking E. H. Pelling's old record of 24 4/5 secs. for 250 yards. Although winning the race easily from V. H. [illegible] 1 yards start), who was o[illegible]auted 100 yards from home, Applegarth's time was one second worse than Pellings' "best."

JAC JOHNSON IN LONDON.

NEGRO PUGILIST'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, with his white wife, a secretary, two motor-cars, and a company of boxers on August 24th having motored from and twenty trunk arrived in London Folkestone, writes the "Daily Chronicle."

Johnson attributes the public opposition to his appearance to ignorance of the real facts of his prosecution in Chicago, and accounts for the opposition of the Variety Artists' Federation by ascribing it to "professional jealousy." He told the interviewers that they might say his salary was "about 5,000 dollars (£1,000) a week."

The boxer and his manager state positively that he will appear at the Euston and South London music-halls twice a night this week. Last night, however, Mr. Henry Tozer, the manager of the syndicate which engaged Johnson, told a "Daily News" representative that a definite decision as to his appearance would not be reached until this morning.

BOXER INTERVIEWED.

HIS VERSION OF THE CASES IN CHICAGO.

Johnson arrived in London yesterday evening. Accompanied by his wife, his secretary, and a retinue of sparring partners, he travelled over from Boulogne by the boat which reached Folkestone at one o'clock in the afternoon. There he was met by his agent, Mr. R. G. Jenkins, and was cheered by a small crowd on the pier.

It was expected that the boxer would travel to Charing Cross by the boat train, which was due to arrive at 3.25, but he disappointed the crowd gathered there by deciding to travel to London in one of the two high-powered motor-cars he had brought with him. On his behalf it was stated at Folkestone that he had no intention of allowing the Variety Theatres Consolidated, Limited, to cancel the engagements which have been made by his agents.

"PREJUDICE."

Interviewed by a Press representative, Johnson said the attitude taken up against him by the Variety Artists' Federation was inspired solely by prejudice.

"I must say that I absolutely can't understand the trouble which my appearance is said to have caused. I most certainly shall appear if I have anything to do with it. Why shouldn't I?

"I don't doubt that the outcry, such as it is, has been caused by the inaccurate reports which have come across from the other side of the Atlantic. People don't seem to understand how things really stand.

"Remember that the charges which have been brought against me are trumped up, and could not, if true, be regarded as an offence in England. In England you speak of the White Slave Act, and people naturally are shocked. But when they speak of the White Slave laws in the State they mean something very different from what you do here."

THE CASES IN CHICAGO.

Johnson proceeded to give his version of the history of the proceedings against him in America. "I went to Chicago," he said, "to settle down, and I opened a place called the Cafe de Champion. I took so much money that people seemed to get quite upset. I built a house in Wabash-avenue, and some of Chicago's retired millionaires, who had made their money on pork or tin-tacks, or something like that, got annoyed. I was persecuted and prosecuted.

"I married my cashier, and they went to her mother, and by means of the 'third degree' got hold of her and made her say her daughter had been abducted. They got a case up, and made a lot of fus about it, but it was dismissed."

"Then there was the case of a woman I knew eight years ago—Belle Shreiver. After six months they got her to say something which convicted me. Even then the conviction was only half-hearted and because I was said to have taken the girl from one State to another. Those are the facts. They got £20,000 out of me."

A DRAWING-ROOM INTERVIEW.

Last night Johnson, wearing a smartly-cut grey frock coat, and giving full display to his diamond rings, held a Press reception in the drawing-room of the furnished house he has taken in the West End of London.

On the stage, he said, he is going to undertake the role of lecturer, and invite questions from the audience. "Salary? The biggest I ever had. You can say it will be about 5,000 dollars a week!"

The pugilist waxed wrathful over some of the things which have been said about his personal character. "Take anybody educated," he thundered, "with the brain properly developed—those who know Jack Johnson. They know he isn't the fellow they read about. The people in Paris—the select people—they know that Jack is a loyal and true fellow.

"As for the music-hall people, they will soon come round, and will be the first to come, I know, to lend a pal a hand. And that conviction in the States! Why, when the jury was selected I leaned across to my lawyer and said, 'My boy, eleven of these men are for a life conviction, and the other is for hanging before hearing the evidence!' If you could only have seen those jurymen. They were the sort of people to give you two years for drinking cider."

INVITATION TO REV. F. B. MEYER.

Speaking of the Rev. F. B. Meyer, Johnson said: "You can tell the people that to-morrow I am going to send him the following letter."

Johnson puckered his brows, and carefully picking his phrases as he proceeded, dictated the following:

Dear Sir,—As a visitor to London, I have seen by several papers your own view regarding my character and so forth. I would like, sir, very much for you to come and have audience with me for one half-hour, namely, Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock. I shall ask the Press to be present.—Yours truly.

Champion John Arthur Johnson.

"I will talk to the rev. gentleman about anything under the sun—about the sun, the moon, or the stars, anything you like to mention," cried the pugilist. "Let him have a chat with me and see what sort of fellow I am. Then let him judge me as he may."

Johnson told his questioners that he was not going back to America, but would in future live in France.

"I've got all the best people, like George Robey, on my side," was one of his remarks. "When you've got all the big fish with you, why the dickens should a man worry about the insignificant little gold fish?"

MRS. JOHNSON'S VIEW.

When her husband had concluded his statement Mrs. Johnson made a reference to the proceedings in Chicago.

"Before proceeding with the case against Jack," she said, "the Grand Jury tried to make me say that he had paid my railway fare from one State to another, and I was kept in the House of Detention for five weeks and three days. The jury were prejudiced at the trial, and everyone knows it in the States. The artists who object to appear at the same hall as Jack are out for notoriety, and they think will get more bookings by it."

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Prof. G. C. Bhate, M.A., of the Fergusson College, Poona, will deliver his second lecture in a series of University Extension Address on "Fundamental Truths and Laws of Sociology as set forth by Earlier Sociologists." To-day, at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. All are cordially invited to attend.

The Finance Department of the Government of India will deal with six monthly budget estimates at Simla this year. The Finance Secretariat therefore will move to Delhi about the same time as those of other departments.

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RESULTS GENERALLY SURPRISING.

(From our Correspondent).
POONA, Sept. 13.

[illegible]her very satisfactory attendance [illegible]turned out for the last day of the [illegible] meeting, there now being a [illegible]eek's interval before we commence the second. We were glad to see Lady Willingdon out again with H. E. the Governor, their guests, Lord and Lady Pentland, also being present. The attendance included H. H. the Maharaja of Idar who appeared to have recovered from his recent indisposition, another well-known figure being H. H. the Jam Saheb.

The weather was all that could be desired, and although only two favourites repaid their supporters the racing was once more good with some very exciting finishes. This reflects great credit on the handicapping, especially as in every instance a number of runners were backed to a fair extent. Good dividends were the consequence, but as a rule the place money was poor. Jockeys' honours were once more evenly divided. Norman winning his first race in India, Ruiz, for the second time, failing.

In the first, conditions did not allow of a high class, Tenebreuse being the selected one in a field of a dozen. Salisbury who now seems to be running into more of the form he shewed in Bombay, set the pace till well in the straight, Ames came through in ample time on Gafal and meant to make no mistake as he kept at the pony and administered a few reminders although he was well away from Tenebreuse, and the latter had nothing in hand. It is a very considerable time since Gafal won a race or was even prominent. In spite of this, many must have benefited, but most people thought him too long in the tooth now to win a race he could have walked away with three years ago. Fado again got off badly and failed to give his connections a run for their money.

A bad start may have been responsible for the upsetting of form and general expectations in the Closed race. Being over a furlong shorter than when caught on the post last time, Portland Lad was a hot favourite to reverse the order with Topsail and beat good performers in Airman and Glengarry. If the ten runners, Portland Lad, Glengarry, Highwood and Deputy were practically out of it from the start, Airman also prevented from shewing up by being jammed on the rails. Topsail made the running but failed to see it out, both North and Beroll passing her. The finish was a good one with North failing by half a length to catch Beroll, who has thus very suddenly run into form after never being in the hunt.

For second raters the round the course race, the Sholapur Plate, provided as good a finish as all these Arab long distance ones have done. Iron Chest at first had most support, but near the end Noor-ul-Malik rattled up past him. His fractiousness at the post has mainly been responsible for the latter being considered erratic, he having now to be subdued by a twitch round his upper lip. They eventually got off well enough, Good Success on the rails with Ajmer getting the best of it. When they settled down, however, Welcome as usual went away and Ajmer eased for a waiting race. The pace was fast and welcome kept it up till at the three furlongs when Kokab passed him. Noor-ul-Malik had gradually drawn up to Good Success, and from the time they turned the bend they made a grand race of it. Last Chance could not get up, but the other three were almost together, Noor-ul-Malik just staying on. Considering this was his run, Kokab put up a capital race and looks like fulfilling the promise he gave as a stayer when first landed.

A COMING CHAMPION.

Many of our best big ones were out in a field of ten for the Stand Plate of a mile, the big event of the day. His hot finish in the Poona Plate, when Kempion ran to a place from last, was favourably commented upon in these notes. There was no mistake about the confidence imposed in him, as he started favourite, nor was there any about his abilities in the race. Hilarity, Satellite and Sugar Loaf were all very well backed and punt. Dalmatia and Hamara made up good betting. A good deal of the interest went when Satellite was very badly left and, next to her on the outside, Hilarity was also at a great disadvantage as compared to the rest. Sugar Loaf and Dalmatia got the best of it, the former then eased back to fourth, Dalmatia passed by Refresher with Hamara handy, who should really be Hamarie being a mare. At the three furlongs Dalmatia again came into the lead, but she could not get much further, Sugar Loaf repassing her, Refresher and Hamara. The distance was the end of the race practically, as here Kempion caught Sugar Loaf and was not all out in staving off Punt's challenge on the outside. Hilarity pulled up wonderfully after such a bad start and would otherwise have had a say in the finish. Only his third outing since landing, Kempion has come on every time and one could scarcely have a more promising line as to the winner of the King Emperor's Cup, which used to be known as the Trials, in Calcutta. He is a compact and very taking bay with good bone, ran in the Two Thousand a year ago and seems to be able to stay as well as sprint.

In the absence of Abdul Malik, the Desert Plate was an open betting race, Galiard at first favourite, then Terror with Tajimulook and The Winner always in strong demand. Valens has not shewn form for some time and, getting off badly, was never in it. The Winner, said to have beaten Abdul Malik in his trial, went at once to the front but could stay no further than the quarter mile. Harry Johnson was second there and then passed the fomer and when holding Terror and Duhallow safe looked all over a winner. Singer, however, after being ridden a nice patient race by Bowley, came up full of running a furlong from home and could have won by more than a head, Harry Johnson, must have been interfered with last time, but Galiard could not stay and Tajilmulook still fails to strike form.

An upset was in store amongst the second rate horses in the Paddock Plate, when Smirk was fancied to arrange his defeat by Solution, Macann and Miss Drake next. Impecunious got an useful break at the start from Lord Reay, and these two were never headed. Getting inside berth at the turn, Lord Reay was in the lead but Purtoosingh came again on Impecunious and got there very narrowly. As close behind was Smirk with Solution not quite able to make up her ground. Two heads and a neck sufficiently describe what the finish was like. Impecunious ran only once before, and as she had to improve a great deal on that shewing there were not many on her.

Thirteen runners in the Kirkee Plate made a difficult race to wind up with, Baloz and Raspberry, about equally backed from Pendil, but the first named was the only one to even place. Zigomar and Young Majub could only get half a mile, Baloz and Pendil with Kaharaman on the rails were about level at the distance, Baloz promised well when Pendil stopped, but near home Norman shot Kaharaman to the front with five in the same stable, the winner's connections must have had a perfect line to go on and backed the right one at the last moment. Hill and Digby being on two finishing in the ruck, the public naturally went wrong.

The following are full details:—

THE TALEGAON PLATE.

Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1911.

Distance:—7 furlongs.

Mr. Dara Cowasji's GAFAL 8-4, Ames 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's TENEBREUSE 8-13, Ruiz 2
Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's SALISBURY 7-11 carried 8-1, Brown 3
Mr. Eastwood's DILKUSH 9-3, Hill 4

Also Ran:—Ream 9-12, Capt. Beaumont; Real 8-12, Ferguson; Abdul Aziz 8-4, Bowley; Best Chance 8-0 carried 8-1, Pratt; Fado 8-0, Fahad; Authority 7-11, Hoyt; Mahboob 7-3, McGlone; Beethoven 6-3 carried 6-6, Putoosingh.

Betting:—Tenebreuse was at about evens, then Fado and Salisbury, some on Real and Gafal.

The Race:—A poor start, Fado badly away with Salisbury leading out from Ream and Authority at the five furlongs Best Chance ran up to the leader, Real next then Abdul Aziz, Gafal and Beethoven. Abdul Aziz was on the outside at the bend with Beethoven nearly on the tan, both dropping back as Gafal shot past Salisbury. Tenebreuse made his effort in the centre, but had no chance with Gafal, who ran on well under the whip to win by three lengths, a neck between next two and two and a half lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 40 4/5 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 56-8 on the winner Rs. 16-8, 13 and 19-8 for places.

(Winner trained by Cowasji Burjorji.)

THE SANDHURST PLATE.

Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second, Rs. 500 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for horses.

Distance:—6 furlongs.

Mr. Goff's BEROLL, 10-2, Pratt... 1
Mr. Welman's NORTH, 9-2 carried 9-3, Capt. O'B. Butler 2
Major G. C. Stratton's TOPSAIL, 8-13, Brown 3
Mr. R. Fort's TRUE GOLD, 9-9, carried 9-12, Capt. Anderson ... 4

Also ran:—Airman, 11-2; Capt. Beaumont; Starborn, 9-12; Mr. Thursby; Glengarry, 9-12; Mr. J. H. Crawford; Highwood, 9-8; Capt. Meynell; Portland Lad, 9-9; Hill; Deputy, 7-4 carried 7-11; Dhondi.

Betting Portland Lad was a hot favourite from Glengarry, North, Topsail, Airman and Highwood.

The Race:—Another bad start, Deputy, Glengarry, Portland Lad and Highwood badly away. Topsail led by about a length from North, these joined by Beroll at the turn. A very good race ensued home, Beroll staying out North by half a length, one length between second and third, three lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 16 4-5 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 442½ on the winner, Rs. 123, 32 and 18½ on places.

(Winner trained by H. E. Higgott.)

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.

Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1911.

Distance:—1½ miles.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's NOOR-UL-MALIK, 7-7, Ferguson 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's GOOD SUCCESS, 7-6, Hoyt 2
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's KOKAB, 7-8, Mujeed 3
Mr. W. Homer's LAST CHANCE, 7-9 carried 7-11, Ames 4

Also ran:—Ajmer, 8-4 carried 8-5; Ruiz; Iron Chest, 7-9 carried 7-11; Brown; Welcome, 7-6 carried 7-8; Norman; Amood, 6-12; Purtoosingh.

Betting:—Noor-ul-Malik favourite from Iron Chest, Ajmer and Good Success.

The Race:—A good start, Good Success and Ajmer, on the rails, leading out from Kokab, the Ajmer was eased to last and at the first bend Welcome led Good Success, Kokab, Last Chance, Amood and Nur-ul-Malik. At the mile Amood was second, the five in a bunch three lengths ahead of the rest led by Noor-ul-Malik. Later Amood was done, Kokab closely following Welcome at the half mile with Good Successs and Noor-ul-Malik next together from Last Chance. At the three furlongs Kokab led, Noor-ul-Malik coming outside him at the turn with Good Success next to him and Last Chance in the middle behind with Iron Chest inside. Noor-ul-Malik caught the leader a furlong from home with Good Success close up outside. A splendid finish saw Noor-ul-Malik just keep a neck in front, half a length between the next two and a length and a quarter between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 54 3-5 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 30 on the winner, Rs. 17½ 23½ and 38 on places.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE STAND PLATE.

Rs. 6,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,500 to the second, Rs. 500 to tho third. A High Weight Handicap for horses.

Distance:—1 mile.

Mr. R. R. S.'s KEMPION, 9-10, Brown 1
H. H. Jam Saheb's PUNT, 8-9, Bowley 2
Zemindar of Sivagiri and Mr. D. B. Captain's SUGAR LOAF, 7-7 carried 7-10, Ames 3
Mr. Kelso's HILARITY, 9-10, Ruiz 4

Also ran:—Dalmatia, 8-9; Hill; Satellite, 7-10; Ferguson; Refresher, 7-10; Hoyt; Forfeit, 7-10; Bullock; Hamara, 7-2 carried 7-3; McGlove; Flying Fish, 6-0 carried 6-5; Purtoosingh.

Betting Satellite was at first favourite, but was then passed by Kempion, Hilarity also well backed, then Sugar Loaf, Punt, Dalmatia and Hamara.

The Race:—Satellite was badly left, Hilarity also clear behind the rest, Sugar Loaf leading out from Dalmatia, Kempion Forfeit and Hamara. At the six furlongs Refresher had run up into the lead from Dalmatia, Hamara, Sugar Loaf, Kempion and Forfeit in order. At the three furlongs Dalmatia led with Kempion coming up third with Sugar Loaf next. Kempion drew up to Dalmatia as they came into the straight and at the distance Punt showed on the extreme outside. Fifty yards from home Kempion had the others set and won perhaps cleverly by a length, same between second and third and two and a half lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 42 4-5 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 36½ on the winner, Rs. 20, 23 and 28 for places.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE DESERT PLATE.

Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 700 to the second, Rs. 300 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Distance:—1 mile.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SINGER, 8-1, Bowley 1
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON, 7-0, Purtoosingh ... 2
Mr. Dara Cowasji's TERROR, 8-2, Fergusson 3
Major E. Fetherstonhaugh's DUHALLOW, 6-0 carried 6-13, Vincent 4

Also ran:—Tajilmulook, 9-10; Ruiz; Thaboor, 8-11; Robinson; The Winner, 8-4; Brown; Valens, 8-1; McGlone; Galiard, 7-12; Hoyt.

Betting:—The betting was very good, Galiard at first favourite but then passed by Terror with Tajilmulook and The Winner very close. A late run for Singer, Harry Johnson next.

The Race:—Valens got away badly, The Winner leading Harry Johnson, Terror, Galiard and Tajilmulook. At the half mile Galiard was third from Terror, Tajilmulook and Duhallow. There was very little in it between the first two at the three furlongs and round the bend Harry Johnson led. He held Terror, The Winner dropping back but Singer came alongside going well and won with a bit in hand by a head, three quarters of a length between next two and half a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 52 3-5 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 109½ on the winner, Rs. 27, 24½ and 16½ on places.

(Winner trained by R. Bence.)

THE PADDOCK PLATE.

Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 700 to the second, Rs. 300 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over or an aggregate of Rs. 10,000 since 31st March, 1911.

Distance:—6 furlongs.

Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS, 6-5, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. W. Homer's LORD REAY, 7-0, Harrison 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s SMIRK, 8-8, Brown 3
Mr. M. Goculdass's SOLUTION, 9-6, Ruiz 4

Also ran:—Pretty Good Sort, 9-3; Hoyt; Macann, 8-3; Ames; Borgie, 7-11; Dhondi; Miss Drake, 6-0 carried 7-5; Ferguson.

Betting:—Smirk always had more than double the support of any other, Solution next very closely followed by Miss Drake and Macann.

The Race:—Impecunious jumped out about three lengths clear of Lord Reay, Pretty Good Sort, Macann and Smirk. This order remained till at the three furlongs Smirk ran up third followed by Solution. Lord Reay led at the distance and a splendid race ensued between the three, Impecunious coming again and getting home by a head, the same between next two and a neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 197 on the winner, Rs. 28, 28½ and 14 on places.

(Winner trained by J. K. Irani.)

THE KIRKEE PLATE.

Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second, Rs. 500 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under.

Distance:—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's KAHARAMAN, 7-10, Norman 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's BALOZ, 9-6, Ruiz 2
Mr. J. Crawford's OCCIDENT, 6-0, Harrison 3
Mr. M. Nazir Beg's BEYNAZEER, 7-3, Dhondi 4

Also ran:—Pendil, 9-9; Brown; Young Majub, 9-7; Butters; Chechan, 8-10; Hill; Bravo, 8-6; Bowley; Master Bill, 8-5, Digby; Raspberry, 7-10; Ferguson; Minerva, 7-7; Abbass; Kimberley, 7-6; Hoyt; Zigomar, 6-3 carried 6-5; Purtoosingh.

Betting:—Raspberry and Baloz commanded most of the money with Pendil very close, then Young Majub, Kaharaman and Zigomar.

The Race:—The were sent away well, the leader on the inside being Zigomar with Young Majub close, Minerva on the outside and Kimberley leading the rest. There was no change till entering the straight, where Baloz came through in the centre, Pendil close to him and Kaharaman on the rails. Baloz promised for a time with Occident late outside, but when Zigomar let Kaharaman through the latter went away to win by a length, a length and a half between next two and a half a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 22 1-5 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 161 on the winner, Rs. 42½, 21 and 56 on places.

(Winner trained by Succaram.)

SIMLA DOG SHOW.

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LIST OF PRIZES.

(From our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The annual Simla Championship Dog Show under the Indian Kennel Association rules was held to-day at "Ravenswood."

There were altogether forty-five classes and twenty-six special prizes, including a cup presented by His Excellency the Viceroy for the best dog in the show, which was won by Mr. W. D. Kennedy's wire-haired fox-terrier "Double Wire," and His Highness the Nizam's Cup for the best bitch in the show, which went to Major Norman Young's Retriever Sheba.

The following were the special prizes:—

Messrs. William and Cotton's for the best Retriever or Sporting Spaniel—Major Norman Young's Sheba.

Sir Harcourt Butler's prize for the best Smooth Fox-Terrier—Messrs. Paterson and Muir's Disparager.

Sir Henry McMahon's prize for the best Wired Fox-Terrier—Mr. W. D. Kennedy's Double Wire.

Brig.-Genl. K. E. Lean's prize for the best Scottish or West Highland White Terrier—Major Gervers' Strathcarrot Mac.

Sir T. R. Wynne's prize for the best Terrier other than Fox, Scottish or West Highland White—Mrs. Shearman's Llama I.

Malik Umar Hyat Khan's prize for the best exhibit other than a Terrier—Mrs. Boudier's Collie, Artists Model.

Mrs. T. E. Scott's prize for the best Pekingese—Mr. A. Campbell's Jame.

Rev. James Black's prize for the best exhibit in Toy Breeds, Other than Pekingese—Mrs. H. Jackson's Jan Pan.

Mr. H. Wheeler's prize for the best exhibit Bred by Exhibitor who has Never Previously Bred a Winner of a First Prize—Mr. F. J. Read's Allenville Rienzi.

Messrs. G. F. Kellner and Co.'s prize for the best exhibit Imported After 1st October 1912—Mrs. Gilbert King's King Tita.

Messrs. Davice Brothers' prize for the best exhibit Bred in Simla—Mr. A. Campbell's Jame.

Major Nicolay's prize for the best exhibit Owned by a Lady—Mrs. Boudier's Artists Model.

Mr. J. H. Kerr's prize for the best Puppy in the show; and Mr. W. D. Kennedy's prize for the best Smooth Fox-Terrier Puppy—won by Messrs. Paterson and Muir's Bhalwal Discord.

Mr. Frank Read's prize for the best Wire—Haired Fox-Terrier Puppy—Messrs. Paterson and Muir's Bhalwal Discord.

Brig.-Genl. Mercer's prize for the best Brace of the Same Breed, Any Sex, belonging to the Same Exhibitor—Mr. Kennedy's Double Wire and Tariff.

Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s prize for the best exhibit Bred in India by Exhibitor—Mrs. Shearman's Llama I.

INDIAN KENNEL ASSOCIATION SPECIAL PRIZES:—

For the best Dog or Bitch—Mr. Kennedy's Double Wire.

For the best exhibit Bred in India—Mrs. Shearman's Llama.

For the best "Novice" Dog or Bitch—Mrs. Boudier's Artist's Model.

Calcutta Kennel Club Special for the best Dog or Bitch—Mr. Kennedy's Double Wire.

United Provinces Kennel Club Special prize for the best Dog or Bitch—Mr. Kennedy's Double Wire.

Mr. W. H. Michael's prize for the best Sporting Breeds—Mr. Kennedy's Double Wire.

Major W. F. Shore's prize for the best Non-Sporting Breeds—Lady Burt's Kobe Dorree.

At the conclusion of the judging, Her Excellency Lady Hardinge gave away the prizes.

CALCUTTA SPORTING NOTES.

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SECOND DAY: SECOND MONSOON MEETING.

CURRENT NEWS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Racing was highly interesting at this meeting as there were two hurdle races, and one Steeplechase on the card. The day was in striking contrast with the Saturday before, for this time the weather was of the brand peculiar to September in Calcutta, muggy, clammy, and as oppressively hot as possible. In spite of this the attendance was larger than at the two previous meetings, and Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Carmichael were again present to witness the proceedings. Favourites were prominent right through the card, and as practically only two were backed in each race, the public had a very good day.

The first race, The Sobraon Handicap, was shorn of all its interest because of Maori King scratching, and only three ponies went to the post. Rupert was made favourite on the grounds that there was no stable money for Maud, and Leota had a small following on the strength of being entered for the Civil Service Cup. The race was perhaps one of the most effete performances we have ever had on the Calcutta course. It took them just a fraction under 1 minute, 22 seconds to get the six furlongs, and it looked uncommonly like there being only one trying in the race. The publice fully expected there would have been an enquiry into this wretched exhibition, but no doubt the Stewards have made a note of it for future reference.

The Amateur Steeplechase was a poor affair, for of the five who went to the post two of them fell, one at the first obstacle, and the other at the fourth, while the winner Waiter won by twenty lengths. Lady May, ridden by Mr. Evers failed to stay, and she also lost her place money by a bad error of judgment on the part of her rider. Over the last jump he saw it was useless persevering, so eased up his mount and was cantering on to the post when Peppercorn came along with a late run. Before Lady May could be set going again the other had ranged alongside, and amidst the greatest excitement Peppercorn was just able to last out and snatch second place by a head. Mr. Evers was perhaps quite as surprised as the onlookers at this unexpected turn of events and it meant a very great deal, as Lady May was backed at 5 to 2 on for a place, while the other was almost friendless at 6 and 7 to 1.

The Clive Hurdle Race presented the spectacle of a pony having a tilt against horses, but the latter were such a poor lot that the probabilities were in favour of the pony, and in the end this proved to be the case. Misalliance, carrying 9-10, led throughout and won easily from Tommy Daw, the winner of the Ellenborough Steeplechase on the previous Saturday.

The handicapper apparently thought so little of the performances of Harene and Eva B at the previous meeting that they were practically thrown in the September Plate, and the Mediocre Handicap respectively, and they rewarded his forbearance by winning their races in a canter. They both started very warm favourites contributing in no small measure to the financial success of the day.

From a racing point of view the afternoon was scarcely exhilarating, and in only two races did we see anything coming together: In the Alipore Pony Hurdle Handicap which was won by Ormley by a neck, and in the September Plate, where the fight for second honours provided a bit of excitement. In the other races there was the usual spectacle of a strung out field, and so far as the racing season has gone there has not been very much on which to congratulate the handicapper.

Colonel Desarj Urs has parted with Eva B since she ran in the Belvedere Plate on the 30th August. She has been bought by Messrs. Harry Jones and Mornington for Rs. 4,000 with a contingency. The latter condition has been wiped out, for running last Saturday in the Mediocre Handicap under her new name; Lady Avice won from start to finish by the substantial margin of three lengths.

The Stewards have decided to hold an "extra" day on the 20th when the programme will consist of the usual crop of "consolations". Last year there were two of these each for horses and ponies; one each over jumps, and one each on the flat, a 6 furlong handicap for horses, and a race for chargers belonging to Efficient Members of the Calcutta Light Horse. It is probable that a similar card will be presented this year. There are a good many horses and ponies here that have not yet picked up a race, and the concession of an "extra" day for those that have drawn blanks will be very gratefully received.

The last day of the regular meeting takes place next Saturday, and of the five races in the programme four have filled will, and the fifth, the Amateur Pony Hurdle Handicap has fallen through. Two other races have since been advertised, a flat race and a jump race. The latter having failed to fill, the Amateur Pony Hurdle Handicap has been reopened, and it is expected to fill all right at the second time of asking.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

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SECOND MEETING.

THIRD DAY.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")
CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The second meeting came to a conclusion in very oppressive weather and provided a good days racing although it proved disastrous to the punters. The attendance was quite large. The only favourite that won was Masonic.

SECOND AMATEUR HANDICAP. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Walker's LADY MAY 9-5, Mr. Evers 1
Messrs. Perkins and James' FRANK 10-5 Mr. Sayers 2
Mr. Orr's FOXGLOVE 8-4 Maj. Winter 3

Also Ran: Lady Madge 10-13, Folster 9-12, Acona Lad 9-10, Waiter 9-12, Ida Coil 9-6, Phillipano 8-9.

Betting:—5 to 4 Lady Madge, twos Foxglove, Three Lady May, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 48 for winner, 16, 34 and 15 for places.

The Race.—Lady May gave a little trouble at the gate but when the gate went up she was the first to show out after a furlong. Foxglove went to the front but after going two furlongs more the former again went to the front and won easily by 3 lengths ½ lengths between second and third.

Time—1min. 5 1/5secs.

RAWDON HANDICAP. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Burjorji's MASONIC 10-7, Murdison 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernons' MAY KENLEY 9-13, C. Bloss ... 2
Lala Raghobir Prosad's MASALLIANCE 7-13, Crowden 3

Also Ran: Miss Clare 9-5, Two Steps 8-4, Runaway Girl 7-9, Gatling Gun 7-5, Fossil 7-4.

Betting:—Evens Masonic, 6 to 4 Mesalliance, threes May Kenley, tens the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 34 for winner Rs. 13, 14 and 12 for places.

The Race:—The moment the gate went up Hydra went to the front, and leading all the way, won by 3 lengths, ¾ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1min. 16 4/5secs.

EKBALPORE PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Newton's SILVER BEACON 7-9 Billett 1
Lala Raghobir Prasad's WINSOME 7-9, Crowden 2
Mr. Thomas' PUSS 7-1, Southall ... 3

Also Ran:—Mahoney Boy 8-10, Bushy Dame 9-11, King Avondale 9-3, Go On 8-12, Red Cell 8-9, Solomon Slow 8-6, Wise Hawk 8-4, Tana 7-9, Sacristan 7-2.

Betting:—Threes Tana and Silver Beacon, fours Mahoney Boy, tens or more the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 114 for winner, Rs. 30, 42 and 43 for places.

The Race:—To a good start Silver Beacon led from start to finish, and won by a neck, 3½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1min. 29 4/5secs.

OPEN PONY STEEPLECHASE—Distance—2 miles.

Col. Desaraj Urs MOLLY D. 10-4, Williamson 1
Mr. Alec's ORMBY 8-8, Lansdown 2
Maj. Koe's LATE NIGHT 10-11, Mcneilage 3

Also Ran:—Moira 10-11, War Cry 10-9, (fell) Bany Leg 8-11.

Betting:—6 to 4 Late Night, threes War Cry, fours Ormby, eights Molly D. and others.

Totes paid Rs. 143 for winner, Rs. 21, 18 and 13 for places.

The Race:—Ormby led followed by Late Night and Bany Leg then War Cry, Molly D. and Moira last. After about half the journey Molly D. came on fast and overhauling every horse in front of him, led on and won quite comfortably by twelve lengths, five lengths between second and third.

Time:—4mins. 5 1/5secs.

BEHALA HANDICAP. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Evers' MARY JANE 9-12, Owner 1
Mr. Norton's LITTLE SCOT 9-7, Williamson 2
Mr. Lauder's RAPIN 9 3, Hardy ... 3

Also Ran:—Bet 8-4, Tommy Daw 8-12, Waiter 7-5, Downland 7-5.

Betting:—6 to 4 Little Scot, twos Rapin, fours Mary Jane, sixes or more the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 54, for winner, Rs. 13, 11 and 14 for places.

The Race:—Little Scot took the lead with Mary Jane close at his heels. In the straight a tihgt finish ended in a win for Mary Jane by a short head, 1¾ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1min. 18secs.

SECOND AMATEUR PONY HURDLE. Distance—1 mile, 3 furlongs over 6 flights.

Capt. Walker's PRINCE MERV 10-10, Capt. Kenworthy 1
Mr. Evers' SPICY BREEZES 8-9, Owner 2

Also Ran:—Cartridge 10-4, Blue Bird 11-7, Northshore 9-3.

Betting:—7 to 4 Spicy Breezes, 5 to 2 Prince Merv 5 to 1 the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 32 for winner, Rs. 14 and 12 for places.

The Race:—Prince Merv led over the first two flights then Spicy Breezes went to the front nearing the old monsoon stand. The ponies raced level but then Spicey Breezes again shot ahead followed by Prince Merv and looked like winning easily. The former pecked the last hurdle rather hard almost throwing Mr. Evers off his saddle, thus letting in Prince Merv who won by 2½ lengths from the favourite.

Time:—2mins. 51 1/5secs

By Appointment to H. E. The Maharaja.

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Prices: Extremely Moderate.

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Free on Application. 294

PRUDENT PERSONS ARE LIKE PINS

Their heads prevent them from going too far and look for something better than STEARN'S ATLAS TONIC, the last word in tonics. It tones the liver and helps digestion, while it feeds the brain, the nerves and the muscles. It is this double action on the system that renders ATLAS TONIC an ideal tonic for the tropics. It is non-exicitant and has lasting effects. Sold by all Chemists in India. Literature free on application to MARTIN AND HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta.

THE FACE IS AN INDEX TO THE HEART

but with a woman it is likewise an index to her internal organism, the healthy or diseased condition of which is at once betrayed in her facial expression. While the freshness of complexion, sparkle of the eye and light and lively movements go to denote a healthy condition, the sallow face, the dragging step and the look of pain and misery are evident signs of a disordered state. Any functional disorder will promptly yield to UTRODINE the most harmless vegetable tonic and sedative for the organic diseases of women. Of all Chemists in India.

Literature free on application to MARTIN and HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta. 156

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water, which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry psora within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

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BLACK HAIR-DYE

Which turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into jet Black, Soft and Glossy. One application monthly is cient to keep the natural colour. No fading by bath or hair-oils. No other dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction Re. 1 per 1 box: Rs. 2 As. 4 for 3 boxes in one parcel. Postage extra.

MEDICATED CONFECTION SALEP.

PUNJABI SALEM MISREE PAKA.

This food-medicine is composed of mill salep, safron, sarsaparilla and many marvelous indigenous drugs. It radically cure. Indigestion. Cough. Constipation. Piles. Impurity of Blood. Nervous General Debility Rheumatism. Paralysis. Fistula [illegible] all skin diseases. Efficacious in every season. Re. 1 for Bombay seer. (11 ounces) Rs. 2 and As. for 3 seers tin. Postage extra.

Dr. BHAISHANKER, J. VAIDYA.

112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY POST, GIRGAON.

RACQUETS IN BOMBAY.

CLOSE GAMES.

The end of the monsoon brings with it the end of racquets for many who take the game up chiefly because of the facilities afforded by it for exercise during the rainy months. There have been some twenty regular players since June, and the Handicap Tournament has afforded an additional relish to the sport obtainable at the court.

SINGLES.

The Singles were won, as everyone expected they would be, by C. V. Birch, the Old Wellingtonian, who conceded 7 points to scratch. His opponents were G. Anderson (scr.), N. B. Macbeth (—5) A. K. Graham (plus 5) and Captain Stevenson (plus 4). Of these his most formidable opponent was Macbeth, whom he defeated by two games to love (15—5) (15—7), though this score by no means indicates the difficulty he experienced in doing so. The final between Bird and Stevenson illustrated only too well the impossibility of handicapping players if two quite different classes with any hope of a close game. Birch conceded his opponent eleven points, yet once he had secured the service he gave Stevenson no chance, the latter scoring only 4 in the first game and 3 in the second. Indeed Birch scored no less than 14 aces in one hand, and this only shows that with two players of two quite different classes, the superior service of the better players can never adequately be counterbalanced by a handicap in points. This was the same in nearly all the games in the singles. The better service invariably won, and the only real struggle was that produced in the games between Birch and Macbeth. The match between Graham and Reade went the full length of three games, but the last named did not maintain his form throughout.

DOUBLES.

In the Doubles some much more interesting play is always to be seen. In these the full rubber is five games, and the handicapper has an easier task unless the draw reveals a partnership between two crack players. This year no such untoward occurrence spoiled the sport. The top handicap was that awarded to Anderson and Riea (plus 6), while Birch and Cass were penalised by minus 3. The first match was that between Ash and Blunt (plus 2) and Anderson and Riea (plus 6). The latter pair were weak in service, and lost the odd game in five, but the scoring was close, three games going to "set." Anderson's hard work in the court exhausted him somewhat, and the final game was lost by the narrow margin of 3 after "set five" had been called.

Roger and Hogg (plus 3) defeated Reads and Marrs (plus 4) by three games to love, winning the first by a single one after "set five," and the other two with less difficulty.

Sale and Stevenson (scr.) rather surprised their supporters by losing to Blunt and Ash in the semi-final, the score being 301 in favour of the latter pair. The service of the winners is a strong feature of their play and should stand them in good stead in the final.

WIN FOR MACBETH AND HAGUE (Scr.)

No bye round produced an extraordinary rubber between Birch and Cass (plus 3) and Macbeth and Hague (scr.). It was generally expected that Birch's fine all-round play would carry the first-named pair through fairly easily, but the determination with which Macbeth met the service and rather of his former rival in the singles very nearly upset the prophesies of the critics. Birch and Cass won the first game fairly easily (15—6), the second proved even less exciting, the scratch pair equalising with an easy win (15—2). The third game went to Birch and Cass, though the latter twice betrayed his partner by serving double faults. The score in this game was 15—10. The fourth game showed Macbeth at his very best. The pace and accuracy of his service are usual features of his game, but on this occasion he surpassed himself in his play in the rallies, playing both courts and giving his partner as little as possible to do. This was undoubtedly the right policy, for though Hague backed his partner up with an excellent service, his play in the rallies was too uncertain to place much faith in during such fast and hard hitting. Birch adopted exactly the same tactics, and a mighty struggle resulted in the game being won by Macbeth and Hague by 15—9. Two all! It was generally felt that all four players were too exhausted to play long rallies, and that Macbeth's excellent service would now give him and his partner the rubber. However, with the score at 2 to 3 in their favour the scratch pair let in their opponents and an exciting rubber ended in a sensational fashion. Cass took the score to 2 all, and then had to give way to his partner, who was keenly alive to the necessity of preventing Macbeth securing another hand. The result was an astonishing sequence of thirteen which decided the match. Nothing could have excelled the determination and accuracy with which Birch took advantage of what he felt to be his last chance.

The final rubber will be played by Blunt and Ash against the winner of is match between Birch and Cass and **Roger and Hogg.**

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

Photo by Messrs. Clifton & Co. Bombay Chronicle Press.

THE MAHOMEDAN TEAM.

FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS (A), 2 BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA, 0.

Since the resumption of the Harwood League the interest seems to have gone off a good deal, but the attendance was satisfactory on Saturday, when a good game took place. In both games so far played, the Bombay Gymkhana had been one of the sides, but it was a different thing with the Sherwood Foresters (A) than with the B. A. C. Scarcely expected to win at the best of times, the Civilians could not put their strongest eleven into the field, but nevertheless put up a capital fight and only went down by a goal in each half. Had several of the absentees been available, they might at least have made a draw of it. Firstly, Heemskerk was not in goal, Begbie still absent at back, Inder at half and Moir and Singleton at forward. This was a serious disadvantage to labour under, but the substitutes played well. In defence they were determined, Kilby a hard-working partner to Simmonds, who played very well, Rollo sound at centre half with Bussey, who has not played for them regularly for a couple of years or more. It was also a matter of some satisfaction to the forwards that on occasions they were able to give their opponents an anxious time, and with luck would have scored.

The Sherwoods (A) had a full side out, in fact had the services of Thornly, the capable forward who turned out in the Rovers' Tournament, but not previously. There is not much to add to what has been said about them in the past. They worked as well together as ever, Thornly, Mitchell and Orange being perhaps particularly dashing as the insides of the forward line. Compared with some of the games seen recently, there was of course some falling off; but as a League game it was interesting and provided some smart play.

In the opening stages the Gymkhana made their best show forward, getting up well more than once. Forced to a corner, the Military goal had a narrow escape, Rollo shooting narrowly to the side. Play at the other end saw a couple of good chances missed, the shots going over. Eventually Mitchell put in a strong run on his own and passed all but the custodian. Waldron saved, but in kicking away Mitchell again got on and put through. Half time arrived with no further score.

Sherwood Foresters (A) ... 1 goal.
Bombay Gymkhana .... nil.

On resuming, the Sherwoods came up again and for some time pressed hard with the Gymkhana putting up a sound defence. It looked for a time as though the latter would be hemmed in, being in less good condition than their opponents. After a time, however, they got away, with the forwards well up together, only for Johnson to clear. Returning, the Sherwoods combined prettily and a hard one by Orange struck the cross-bar and returned into play. The ball went to Topliff and he gave Waldron no chance as he had plenty of time to steady himself and only the goalkeeper to beat. Play was more level now the Sherwoods having rather the better of it. The whistle for full time followed with the score:—

Sherwood Foresters (A) ... 2 goals.
Bombay Gymkhana .... nil.

The teams were as follows:—

Sherwood Foresters (A).—Johnson, goal; Garbutt and Needham, backs; Fitzjohn, Astle and Clough, halves; Topliff, Thornly, Mitchell, Orange and Wesson, forwards.

Bombay Gymkhana.—Waldron, goal; Kilby and Simmonds, backs; Waddams, Rollo and Bussey, halves; Evans, Bartlett, Barrett, Adams and Osborne Smith, forwards.

***Referee.*—Mr. Inwood.**

POLO IN POONA.

POONA HORSE (5) BEAT INNISKILLINGS DRAGOONS (3).

(From our Correspondent).
POONA, Sept. 12.

The following are the details of the above game:—

Inniskillings.—1, Mr. D. F. Freer Smith; 2, Mr. J. C. Humphrey; 3, Capt. Ritson; back, Capt. Colmore.

Poona Horse.—1, Capt. Raymond; 2, Capt. Alderson; 3, Capt. Hilderbrand; back, Capt. G. W. Lucas.

Umpires.—Major Anderson and Capt. Chaytor.

FIRST CHUKKER.

From the start the attacks and counter-attacks were vigorously maintained. The ball having been driven from end to end at a rapid pace. Ritson eventually got on to the ball and struck a bee line for the Poona Horse's posts, but was much in the nick of time by Hilderbrand who with a backhander sent the ball whizzing to midfield. But the Inniskillings persisted in their attack and made three successive attempts to score but on all three occasions the ball went wide. This was all the more unfortunate as both Ritson and Colmore were unopposed in their efforts to get the ball through.

Inniskillings .... nil.
Poona Horse .... nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.

The Inniskillings at once forced the pace from the centre down to the Poona Horse's end a minute later but they were in check by Lucas who pounced upon the ball and coasted it along till he missed a stroke when Humfrey galloped up and hit to the Poona Horse's flags. The Poona Horse now fouled but the penalty proved ineffective. The Inniskillings, however, continued the pressure and finally scored when the chukker was up. The scores stood.

Inniskillings .... 2 goals.
Poona Horse .... nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.

From the throw in, Alderson was on the ball and drove it along to the Inniskillings, where Hilderbrand took up the pursuing and scored without much opposition. On turning over, the Poona Horse instantly made a dash for the Inniskillings' preserves and Lucas hit a goal without much ado. The Inniskillings after a considerable amount of clever manœuvring succeeded in returning the compliment. Some sticky play near the border line followed and the chukker wound up.

Poona Horse .... 2 goals.
Inniskillings .... nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.

The Poona Horse at once took up the attack when Raymond hit up to Alderson, who drove the ball till he arrived within range, but having a few shot at goal. The Inniskillings next galloped down to the opposite but were splendidly driven back when Hilderbrand made a dash for the Inniskillings' posts where Lucas was ready to get the ball through but he was baulked in time by Colmore who pounced upon it and hit up to midfield. From here the Poona Horse carried it along to an acute angle of the Inniskillings' posts when the chukker ended.

Inniskillings .... 2 goals.
Poona Horse .... nil.

FIFTH CHUKKER.

The Poona Horse assumed the aggresive the moment the ball was in action and arriving within the range of the Inniskillings' posts Alderson hit a good two minutes. Later the Poona **Horse were again attacking the Inniskillings'** posts, and Hilderbrand getting on to the ball, drove it through. A minute later the chukker was up.

Poona Horse .... 2 goals.
Inniskillings .... nil.

SIXTH CHUKKER.

Resuming play from the far end of the field, the Inniskillings worked up to the Poona Hirse's flags where the situation looked decidedly grave for the Poona Horse who had a penalty given against them. But the hit proved ineffective and then the Poona Horse cleared to the opposite direction where the pressure was great. Lucas eventually got on the ball and shot it through amid hilarious rejoicing. Shortly after the chukker and game and tournament wound up.

Final scores:—
Poona Horse .... 5 goals.
Inniskilling Dragoons ...... 3 goals.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

The Hindus and the Mahomedans, the winners of the first two matches of the Quadrangular contest, meet in the final of the tournament to-day, when a very interesting and keenly-fought game is expected. The Mahomedan team is the same as played against the Parsis last week. Their foremost bowler Saleh Mahomed of Cashmere is however indisposed and there is little likelihood of his playing to-day. There is no doubt that the Mahomedans will be very seriously handicapped by his inability to play. In his absence S. A. Razak will play.

As for the Hindus, there have been two changes from the team that played against the Presidency last week S. M. Joshi of Poona and N. Kharwa replacing P. Gunpat and P. Shivram.

TO-DAY'S HINDU TEAM.

The following will represent the Hindus against the Mahomedans in the final of the Quadrangular turnaments:—

(1) M. D. Pai (Capt.), (2) P. Balu, (3) P. Vithal, (4) H. L. Sempre, (5) D. B. Deodhar, (6) C. V. Mehta, (7) S. K. Diveker, (8) W. B. Talpade, (9) M. H. Chandarana, (10) N. H Kharwa, (11) S. M. Joshi.

Reserves:—Gunput and Swami
Umpire:—K. Seshachari
Scorer:—M. N. Vijaykar.

Questioned by our representative, Mr. C. M Ali (Capt.) informed that Saleh Mahomed, being down with an attack of malaria, his place in the team will be taken by S. A. Razak.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

ADDITIONAL CLOSED RACES.

The following additional closed Races have been sanctioned by the Stewards of the W. I. T. C.

Wednesday 24th September, 1913.

THE ASSAYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14-2 and under.

Entry.—Rs. 10 to close at 12 noon on Thursday, 18th September, 1913, with Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday 22nd September 1913. Handicaps will be published by 8 a.m. on Monday 22nd September, 1913.

POONA 7TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 4th October, 1913.

THE PLASSY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Entry.—Rs. 10 to close at 4 p.m., on Monday, 29th September, 1913, with Rs. 5 more if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 2nd October, 1913. Handicap will be published by 8 a.m., on Thursday, 2nd October, 1913.

(Sporting News continued on page 7.)

PLAGUE AND INOCULATION.

AN ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT STATISTICS.

We take the following from "The Abolitionist."

It appears that inoculations against Plague in India have been pushed with increased vigour in the Bombay Presidency. There were more than three times as many inoculated in 1911 as were inoculated in 1910, and the Government Report seeks to justify this increase by publishing some very remarkable statistics, in which the inoculated apparently lead charmed lives and the uninoculated are supposed to reap the fruit of their ignorance and folly. For instance, at Bijapur we read:—

	Population.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Inoculated	3,590	28	8
Uninoculated	6,410	1,228	857

Then in Gadag, in the Dharwar district:—

	Population.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Inoculated	2,742	29	3
Uninoculated	30,258	1,695	1,150

And even the deaths of the inoculated are taken out of the count by special excuses. In the villages of Nagthana and Aspinja in the Satara district we read:—

	Population.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Inoculated	59	4	2
Uninoculated	46	16	9

And here comes a significant admission. "In compiling these figures only those households have been included in which signs of plague infection appeared after inoculation and after the lapse of the period of incubation."

Like the wonderful vaccination figures to which we were once accustomed, we are dealing with cooked statistics. An arbitrary and imaginary period of incubation is set up, and all the inoculated who succumb prior to that limit are not reckoned in, but probably go to swell the other list. Angain, households where plague had already existed before the inoculation are actually omitted from the count, so that the inoculated are all selected cases. And the great bulk of sufferers, living under plague conditions and dying helplessly and rapidly, are all lumped together and charged with dying because they were not inoculated!

This Government statistical manufacturing process is a discredit to everybody concerned. Not a solitary factor but vaccine or serum is taken into account, and only these nostrums are counted when it pays to do so.

DEATH OF NEWLY BORN CHILD.

At the morgue, on Saturday, Mr. M. P. T. Lattey, Deputy-Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu female child, name unknown.

The deceased, who was a newly born child it appeared had been left on the street near Chinch Bunder and was removed to Bai Motlibai Hospital where she died. The medical evidence showed that death was due to premature birth.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by wasting due to premature birth.

DEATH DUE TO PERSONAL NEGLIGENCE.

At the morgue, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Sima Satwa (30), a Hindu.

The deceased was, the evidence showed, sitting on a parapet and dosing and in doing so he fell in a Chunam Kilu near by and was burnt. Tetanus set in and he died of its **effects.**

A verdict of death from tetanus following accidental burning was returned.

Life *is too short to be spent in bad health. Take Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and perfect cure for constipation, and straighten yourself up. Tastes good, smells good, is good, does good.*

DIPLOMATIC SECRET.

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

HOW GERMANY WAS KEPT OUT.

ND SOME OF THE RESULTS.

Some extracts from the diary of the late Count Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador in London who negotiated for his country the alliance with England, are quoted by the "Manchester Guardian" which says that they appeared in the "Jiji," of Tokio, and were only a first instalment, but the issue of the paper containing them was promptly confiscated by the Government, and what we know of its contents is derived from the Yokohama correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung."

"The extracts, therefore, are a fragment only," adds the "Guardian," "but a fragment of very great political importance.

THE SEED OF THE ALLIANCE.

"The seed of the alliance Count Hayashi finds in a remark made by Mr. Chamberlain to Count Kato, his predecessor, in 1898. For three years it lay dormant, and the first sign of its germination was in the spring of 1901 in a conversation between Count Hayashi and Baron Eckhardstein, the German Charge d'Affaires, who boldly suggested a triple alliance between England, Germany, and Japan. If Baron Eckhardstein had any authority for saying that Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord Salisbury were all in favour of his suggestion, it is clear that Mr. Chamberlain's remark to Count Kato in 1898 was not as it seemed, and must have been very widely canvassed.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND GERMANY.

"Court Hayashi took up the suggestion, and on April 19 made overtures to Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, not, however, for a triple alliance, but for a dual alliance with Germany left out. Lord Lansdowne seemed to approve, but wanted a third member of the alliance, which made Count Hayashi feel sure in his own mind that there had been some talk between England and Germany. And a month later the German Charge d'Affaires informed him that Lord Lansdowne had told him all about it—another confirmation of his suspicions. But Count Hayashi, remembering the intervention of Germany, France, and Russia at the end of the war with China, made up his mind that Japan could not trust Germany. The negotiations lingered, Lord Lansdowne apparently hanging back because Germany was not to be included in the alliance, and Japan threatening to go over to Russia if we did not make terms. Finally, Count Hayashi learned from Sir Claude Macdonald that the King thought it was time to come to a definite agreement, and, believing that the King was on his side, was able finally to get his way. The alliance, signed in January, 1902, was between England and Japan alone.

NOT HOSTILE TO GERMANY.

"We believe this account of the negotiations to be substantially accurate, and it fits in perfectly with what we already know. The Imperialist movement led by Mr. Chamberlain was, in spite of one or two sharp passages, quite free from hostility to Germany; Mr. Chamberlain, it will be remembered, at the very height of his fame publicly advocated an alliance with Germany and the United States. The speech was thought at the time to be a mere indiscretion, but probably it only blurted out what leading statesmen had often informally discussed. This desire for good relations with Germany persisted to 1902; it was so strong in 1901 that Lord Lansdowne if left to himself would probably have refused an alliance with Japan unless Germany was in it too. It will be remembered, too, that he was engaged in negotiations with Germany over the Bagdad Railway about the same time, and incurred a good deal of unpopularity for acting with her in Venezuela.

A MISFORTUNE FOR ENGLAND.

"When Baron Eckhardstein, in the conversation of the spring of 1901 reported by Count Hayashi, said that though the German people might be hostile to England the German Government was not, he was only saying that the Kaiser himself was to get into hot water for saying several years later in the famous interview published by the "Daily Telegraph." The Entente with France which was prepared by the King's visit to France in 1903 marks the beginning of the coolness between England and Germany, but the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, did not know it at the time. To him it was, as he has since explained, only the model of other Ententes which were to follow with other Powers. We are therefore safe in saying that the coolness is as little an essential part of Conservative policy as it is of Liberal. Count Hayashi apparently takes credit for keeping Germany out of the alliance, and as Japan had probably already made up her mind for war with Russia he was from that point of view quite **right.**

"*For this country, however, it was a misfortune.* The alliance, had Germany been a member, would have been a very different thing; it would have stressed the emphasis on the maintenance of the 'open door' in China, and it would doubtless have **been a model for similar agreements** in other parts of the world. Had Lord Lansdowne and not Count Hayashi had his way in 1901 there would have been no Morocco trouble, for England and Germany would have been on the same side. But no doubt the Protectionist agitation in Englan[illegible] to some extent overlaid our tradition[illegible] anxiety, which Germany shared, [illegible] the maintenance of the open door.

"The Anglo-Japanese Alliance [illegible] always been to us the typical [illegible] example of the dangers of the [illegible]tive's uncontrolled power in [illegible]ing of treaties, and it would [illegible] interesting exercise for the [illegible]tion to attempt to reconstr[illegible] might have happened had [illegible] macy been as open as, say, [illegible] United States. But the salie[illegible] in the whole story is this. The [illegible] of diplomacy is defended on the gr[illegible] that it is necessary to secure contin[illegible] in our policy. But was a House [illegible] Commons ever guilty of such levity [illegible] was displayed by our diplomacy between the years 1901 and 1907?

BOXING THE COMPASS.

"In 1901 we conclude an alliance with Japan, not only under the influence of Russophobia, but obviously meant to prepare for a war with Russia. Six years later we make the Entente with Russia. In 1901 a Conservative Government is ready to conclude an alliance with Germany to maintain the open door, three years later it makes an Entente with France, and a few years later a Liberal and Free Trade Government is on the brink of war with Germany because she insists on keeping the door open to trade in Morocco.

In six years the foreign policy of this country boxes the compass. Why?" asks the "Guardian." "If we seek the explanation in the conflict of political forces and principles we shall certainly not find it. There is no more consistency in the story than in the changes of fashion. People change their style of dress because some obscure coterie decrees it. Our foreign policy chops and changes with the same levity. *And that is the meaning of the whole system of diplomacy. For the development of ideas it substitutes the changes of fashion, decreed, it may be, by some camarilla, of whose existence neither Parliament nor popular politics has any knowledge.*"
—"Public Opinion."

SMART ARREST OF A HINDU LAD

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Nursey Lalji, a Hindu aged about twenty years, with house breaking by night and theft in a building of silver buttons.

The evidence showed that the accused was arrested by chance in the shop of one Heerchand Jeewan, a goldsmith at Mint Road, by a servant working in the shop. He had gone out locking the shop and on his return he found the locks broken open. Looking he found the accused and had him arrested. On the accused being searched **silver buttons were found on his person, which were identified by another person as his.**

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and was further ordered to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 25 for six months.

THEFT AT SUSSEX ROAD.

Mr. S. S. Perry of Sussex Road, has reported to the police the theft of two watches and two gold chains of the collective value of Rs. 350. He adds that his Mahomedan servant has disappeared since the theft.

THE YOKOHAMA BANK, LD.

The local Manager of the Bank has received telegraphic advice from their Head Office that at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held at Yokohama on the 10th instant, half-yearly Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared, after carrying forward Y. 1,229,000 and placing Y. 350,000 to the reserve fund.

CARETAKER WHO DIDN'T.

SENTENCED TO A DAY'S IMPRISONMENT.

Heinrich Hick, a German employed as caretaker at the Seamen's Rest on Frere-road, pleaded guilty to a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant preferred against him before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazgaon on Saturday. Police Sergeant Kilcoin prosecuted.

The accused had sold eighteen second-hand chairs and two planks valued altogether at Rs. 50, the property of the institution, to a dealer in old furniture, and had misapplied the proceeds, Rs. 9, to his own use.

Some slight difficulty was experienced in explaining the chargos and the evidence to the accused, who, when he understood their nature, confessed his guilt.

Mr. P. J. Hudson, Superintendent of the Rest, said he had no desire to press the charge. He believed the accused had learnt his lesson, and the complainant was quite willing to take him back into service.

One of the chairs was produced in Court and answered to Mr. Hudson's description of the stolen property, that it required varnishing and recaning.

His Worship, taking into account the attitude of the complainant, said he was unwilling to mar the accused's career and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

GOLF WEEK AT NASIK.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

RESULTS AND FINAL SCORES.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NASIK, Sept. 13.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Semi-finals.

cotson beat Harrison 5 and 3.

McGeorge beat Johnstone on the 23rd Green.

There was again a mistake in the handicaps and the Colonel's efforts after having to walk over were fruitless, as this time he was disqualified, Johnstone having played on a handicap 4 tees than he was entitled to. It is proposed that this should now be combined with the Ladies' Bombay Bangle and have an Allied Pairs' competition without handicap to avoid confusion.

FOURSOMES FINAL.

This was played off this afternoon, the game being Watts and Nicholson (rec 7) v. England and Adair.

The latter pair had greatly the best of it and at one time were doring 5, but so well did their opponents play that the match was taken to the 17th and it looked as if they might save it after all. The scratch pair put in England first against Astralia on a nervous but fast drying wicket. England drove a good one and Watts followed suit. The former pair however were a bit too good and won in 4 minus 5. They gave a stroke at the 2nd but Ferrere Nicholson topped his drive into the ditch. Watts made a frantic dig at it but failed to get within a yard of the ball the bank behind arresting the force of the blow. A cloud of earth however went a nice ten yards. The third was won by the fast bowlers in 4 the senior partner holing a 15 ft. putt. (England and Adair 1 up). Adair sliced at the 4th while Nicholson got one of his best. Watts short with his second a poor reply to England who had played a magical brassie on to the green. Watts went for strong with his 4th from a timid 3rd of his partners but Adair was worse with his approach putt and Watts seizing his opportunity put down a goiaffe neck putt which with the stroke enabled them to halve. At the punch bowl, Watts and England both went beyond the hole over the bunker. Nicholson chipped over the green and Watts again over the hole but they had another stroke and they halved once more. The 6th was also undivided, Nicholson sliced and left Watts to play through trees but bad putting from the champions let them off with a half. They won the longhole in a good 4 but took as many over the short one which was halved. Nicholson and Watts were both short but laid a successful srim stying. At the club hours Watts did a sort of standing gybe but his partner came along with full sail and not only got back on to the course but nearly put his shot on the green. Unfortunately it hit a stone and preferred the cactus hedge to which it sped. They had to pick out and lost the hole which was won in 4. England and Adair well now 3 up at the turn Adair sliced badly but hopped the ditch. Nicholson hit the trees and Watts had content himself with a little hoeing. Nicholson then went away off to the 2nd tee hoping his adversaries would follow suit and play again from there. But England's thorough knowledge of the game stood him in good stead and undeterred, he put his shot on the green which was then resigned by their opponents. This left them 4 up. The handicap pair however won the gharry in 4 with a stroke, but lost the pipal, Nicholson just failing to hole a wonderful putt. The match was now cross-road practically over but there was a lot of fight still left in the other pair who proceeded to play at their very top form. Adair encouraged this by driving into the trees and England had to play across the road which he did but landed in a nullah. Watts played one of the best shots seen this week and was on in 2 when the others gave up (Dormy 4). At Port Arthur Watts went off like a sky-rocket England got a good one. Nicholson reached the southern corner of the fortress and Adair was half up in 2. England oozled and Adair was again short Watts? 3rd was on, England holed a long putt for 5 but the others had two for the hole with a stroke which they did (Dormy 3). The 16th was again pulled out of the five. Nicholson got a long drive and Adair again sliced, Watts played a lovely 2nd into the green and they won in 4 (Dormy 2). At the 17th the scratch pair were beginning to feel qualms especially as Watts got a fine drive over England on the edge of the green Nicholson went over leaving Watts a 20 foot putt which he missed by a gossamer thread. Adair was short with his approach putt leaving England about 2 yards to get home. This he did and they won the match 2 and 1. It was particularly fortunate as Watts and Nicholson were on the top of their game they inspired the greatest respect for their sterling up hill fighting qualities in the mind of the crack opposition.

SATURDAY, Sept. 13.

To-day, the last day of the week, was a crowded 12 hours of hard work and excitement. There was the President's Cup for the best scratch score, the P. W. D. Cup for the best Handicap score, the Silver Medal for best scratch score for the week and the two match play competition finals, the Challenge Shield with Gold Medal and the Captain's Cup.

The first two were played for from 7 a.m. and the greatest interest was taken in the proceedings until the last pair came in after 11 a.m. England won Mr. Greave's beautiful prize with a fine round of 80 (8 strokes better than last year's winner Captain Monteith, who was equal second this year with Capt. Adair 81) and at many times looked as if he might beat Pechey's record of 78. He won no less than 5 out of the last six holes from Bogey, and at three of them the ball lipped the hole each time for three. His score for these was:

13th	Bogey	3	3
14	,,	5	4
15	,,	5	4
16	,,	5	4
17	,,	4	4
18	,,	5	4

He was out in 45 and back in 37 a really fine performance.

Adair once more ran him second with a steady 81 which Monteith also achieved. They played this tie off match play and Adair won 2 up and 1.

The Handicap P. W. D. Cup was won by Gude with 98—18. Monteith 2nd with 81 scratch. Tennant and Montgomery both played steady rounds 83 nett. Watts at one time with a 12 handicap looked as if he was going to come home well in the 70s. but at Port Arthur—like the porpoise he kept rolling over and over and took 9. He finished with an 8 at the last, which spoilt his card. Sanderson played some good holes but a 7 at the first Idgah and Port Arthur spoilt an otherwise decent score. Lowson also 83 nett did a good round.

CHALLENGE SHIELD.

FINAL ROUND.

Capt. Adair v. Capt. MacLeod.

Punctually at 4 p.m. the finalists drove off for the event of the week. On paper Adair was slightly the favourite, his handicap at the beginning of the week being scratch while McLeod has—6. So well however had the latter played against Ferrers Nicholson, Begbie (who had defeated Boyd) and Lowson, that he was by no means without supporters. He is a typical match player full of pluck and determination. Nothing ever seems to disturb his even temperament—an incalculable asset in a game where drives play an important part. His opponent on the other hand, while a player of more finished ability and rather prettier style, seemed for once rather lacking in this respect. He played two beautiful strokes which put him on the first green in 2 but took 4 putts and threw away the hole while his opponent had been spending most of his tries getting out of bunkers —McLeod won it in 5. At the 2nd Adair pulled his drive under the Idgah, but played a splendid topped cleak know the ties and was on in 3 and out in 4 to McLeod 5 (All square). Adair took a good 4 at the 3rd McLeod failing at a fairly long putt. Adair 1 up at the 4th both played good golf, but McLeod holed a 20 ft. putt for 4 and got all square. At the 5th (Punch Bowl) both got in splendid drives. Adair found himself on the bank, duffed his approach, failed twice badly on the green and McLeod won in 5.

McLeod 1 up 6th McLeod gave away in a similar manner. He had a 1½ yard putt for the hole, which he missed, and 1 ft. putt for the half, **also short. All Square.**

7th Adair won in a perfect 4 Adair 1 up.

8th Adair put his shot all along the floor and McLeod won in 4. All Square.

9th McLeod won in 4, getting a grand 2nd into the Green. McLeod 1 up at turn.

10th McLeod got this also in 4, holing a long putt.

11th Both went was with their the shot halved in 4. (McLeod 2 up.)

12th McLeod won in 3 getting on the bank in 2 and holing a long putt. (McLeod 3 up.)

13th Adair recovered by doing a perfect 3 while McLeod was bunkered. (McLeod 2 up.)

14th McLeod won this in a brilliant 4 to Adair's 5. (McLeod 3 up.)

15th Halved. Adair lost his chance here. McLeod going over and missed his nest up, but he doing precisely the same. (McLeod doing 3).

16th and 17th Adair made a wonderful recovery, doing brilliant drives at both holes won in 4 and 3. He holed a long putt at the 16th and McLeod getting into the far hedge, at the 17th had no chance. They went to the last hole with McLeod doing us. every stroke being followed with intense interest by a large number of spectators. Adair was unlucky with his 2nd which put the first bridge and forward back, while McLeod put in a perfect two and holed out in a safe 5 winning the match 2 up.

Captain's Cup.

FINAL.

Scotson v. Capt. F. A. B. Johnstone.

1st Hole.—Scotson went off first. Johnstone got into the ditch. (Scotson 1 up.)

2nd Hole.—Johnstone here took a zigzag course and Scotson won wing. (Scotson 2 up.)

3rd Hole.—Also won the 3rd. (Scotson 3 up.)

4th Hole.—Johnstone got this back. easily. (Scotson 2 up.)

5th Hole.—Scotson well up in the round. (Johnstone ½ with a stroke. (Scotson 2 up.)

6th Hole.—Scotson in trouble with 2nd Johnstone won (Scotson 1 up.)

7th Hole.—Haward in 7. (Scotson 1 up.)

8th Hole.—Johnstone won with a stroke. (All square.)

9th Hole.—Scotson. (Scotson 1 up.)

10th Hole.—He won this in 5 without making any mistakes.

11th Hole.—Scotson hit the tee hand and Johnstone won with a stroke.

12th Hole.—Well past the green with a clear shot.

13th Hole.—Johnstone took in 3.

14th Hole.—Johnstone won easily. (1 up.)

15th Hole.—Johnstone on in 3 and won in 5. (Johnstone 1 up.)

16th Hole.—Johnstone won in 4 holed a long. (Johnstone 2 up.)

17th Hole.—He played for safety. Scotson joined over in 1 down in 4. (Johnstone doing 1.)

18th Hole.—Scotson got a good one down to middle. Johnstone sliced out into club. 2nd heavy in also. 3rd amongst the strokers. Recovered well but too late. Scotson taking the hole in 8 (they then played holes in couples so that somebody might have an even chance of winning.)

19th Hole.—Scotson took in 5.

20th Hole.—Johnstone won with a stroke in 6.

21st Hole.—The shadows of evening. He lost his ball. The hole went to Scotson.

22nd Hole.—He drove into the bunker, and Scotson now had the match safe, winning for last brace. (2 up.)

PRESIDENT'S CUP.—BEST SCRATCH SCORE.

P. W. D. CUP.—BEST HANDICAP SCORE.

(Medal play 18 holes.)

(44 Entries.)

President's Cup.—(Scratch).

England, 80, winner; Monteith, 81, second; Adair, 81, second; Lowson, 87; Inglis, 88; Roberts, 88; Cook, 88; F. Boyd, 90; Montgomery, 90; Coombs, 91; Kidd, 92; Pooley, 92; Sanderson, 93; Tennant, 93; Ogilvy, 94; Kennedy, 97; Lymhe Blosse, 97; Harrison, 97; Russ, 97; Gude, 98; Johnstone, 98; Scotson, 98; Mackay, 98; Watts, 99; Gilbert, 100; Wartels, 102; Van Bock, 104; Dawson, 108; Smith, 110.

No returns from R. R. Boyd, Duxbury, Froom, Robertson, Denning, Nicholls, Nicholson, McLeod, Begbie, Cochrane, Mac George, Bedwell, Owen, Pipe, Curry.

P. W. D. CUP HANDICAP.

(Medal play 18 holes.)

Gude, 98 minus 18 equal to 80, winner; Monteith, 81 scr. equal to 81, second; Mackay, 98 minus 16 equal to 82; England, 80 plus 3 equal to 83; Sanderson, 93 minus 10 equal to 83; Tennant, 93 minus 10 equal to 83; Montgomery, 90 minus 7 equal to 83; Lowson, 87 minus 4 equal to 83; Adair, 81 plus 3 equal to 84; Johnstone, 98 minus 14 equal to 84; Van Bock, 104 minus 20 equal to 84; Wartele, 102 minus 18 equal to 84; Cook, 88 minus 4 equal to 84; Gilbert, 100 minus 16 equal to 84; Harrison, 97 minus 13 equal to 84; Roberts, 88 minus 3 equal to 85; Kidd, 92 minus 7 equal to 85; Russ, 97 minus 11 equal to 86; Watts, 99 minus 12 equal to 87; Lynch Blosse, 97 minus 10 equal to 87; Ogilvy, 94 minus 6 equal to 88; Pooley, 92 minus 4 equal to 88; Inglis, 88 scr. equal to 88; Coombs, 91 minus 3 equal to 88, F. Boyd, 90 scr. equal to 90; Scotson, 98 minus 8 equal to 90; Kennedy, 97 minus 2 equal to 95; Smith, 110 minus 12 equal to 98; Dawson, 108 minus 10 equal to 98.

(15 no returns.)

MONDAY, 8th Sept. 1913.

Medal Play Competition.

1st Prize, Mrs. Baynes.
2nd Prize, Mrs. Inglis, Rs. 21.

Bombay Bangle.

1st Prize, Mrs. Baynes.
2nd Prize, Mrs. Nicholls, Rs. 3-10; Miss Mac George, Rs. 3-10; Mrs Pooley, Rs. 3-10.

Foursomes.

1st Prize, Mrs. Nicholls and Mrs. Pooley.
2nd Prize, Mrs. Inglis, Rs. 9; and Miss Mac George, Rs. 9.

The Scratch Medal.

1st Prize, Mrs. Baynes.
2nd Prize, Mrs. Scott, Rs. 11.

Handicap Prize.

Miss Mac George.

Putting Competition.

1st Prize, Mrs. Nicholls
2nd Prize, Mrs. Inglis, Cup.

Silver Medal.

Mrs. Baynes,

Bombay Gymkhana Cup.

1st Prize, Mr. England.
2nd Prize, Captain Adair, Cup.
3rd Prize, Capt. Macleod, Rs. 9; Capt. Monteith, Rs. 9; Major Nicholls, Rs. 9.

Nasik Gymkhana Cup.

1st Prize, Mr. Duxbury.
2nd Prize, Mr. Kidd, Cup.
3rd Prize, Mr. Lynch Bloose, Rs. 9; Capt. Ogilvy, Rs. 9; Mr. Watts, Rs. 9.

Foursomes.

1st Prize, Mr. England and Capt. Adair.

Captain's Cup.

1st Prize.
2nd Prize.

The Challenge Shield and Gold Medal.

1st Prize, Mr. McLeod.
2nd Prize, Capt. Adair.

President's Cup.

1st Prize, Mr. England.
2nd Prize, Capt.

P. W. D. Cup.

1st Prize, Mr. Gude.
2nd Prize, Capt. Monteith.

Silver Medal.

Mr. R. D. England.

Bronze Medals.

August, Mr. R. D. England.
September, Mr. J. A. Begbie.

Mrs. Baker gave away the prizes after the usual photo of players and group had been taken. Messrs. Pooley and Harrison dispensed hospitality at a well-prepared supper after the concert. The latter was arranged under the usual expert guidance and artistic care of Mrs. Marjoribanks who played the piano beautifully. Mr. Ferrers Nicholson once more kept things lively with some capital songs all of which were encored. Miss Mathel gave a first class recitation and Mrs. Baker sang two very pretty songs to her own accompanement. The comic element was supplied by Mr. Wartele, who came on as a coon with gun-bird and golf-chokra and sang about a great big grizzly bear followed by "My Home In Dixie." Major Lowson's excellent voice was also heard to advantage and Mr. Curry too sang well. Mr. Begbie scored with a verse anent the afternoon's golf which went as follows:—

There was a wee laddie called
Captain F. Addie.
Who came from the isle of Bombay.
He played on the golf course and
thought he would of course.
Teach youngsters from Bombay to
play.
But someone from Mhow came, a
man of Mcleod name.
Who thought he had something to
say.
With an iron and a driver he bet
them a fiver.
He'd send them all back to Bombay.
Back you go to Bombay, Bombay.
Off with you all to Bombay.
I dont care if you can't play golf.
Come up to Mhow and we'l find you
a toff.
Scratch my handicap so they say,
minus 6 on the Board.
My name is Mcleod and I have beat
The whole crowd of you yip I
addy, I ay.

S. I. RIFLE SHOOTING.

REGRETTABLE INCIDENTS.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")
HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. 13.

There have been several regrettable incidents on the ranges since last evening and the executive committee have dealt with them. Lieut. M. D. Mawe, Bombay Volunteers Artillery, who has had a score of 32 at 1,000 yards for daily sweepstakes, was disqualified in consequence of using a hair trigger, that is one below the standard of a 5 lbs. pull which deprives him of any chance he may have had in the Championship. Then there was the case of a competitor, Sergt. Escherpel of S. I. Railway Volunteers incurring full penalty of forfeiture of all prizes hitherto won and entrances paid, besides being debarred from further competitions at this meeting for allowing his rifle to remain on range with a live cartridge in the chamber after he had finished a shoot at 300 yards. The matter might not have come to notice if his servant boy had not pressed the trigger and loosed off the round which ricochetted and sent a stone splinter to a Sapper's head causing an abrasion besides endangering the lives of several competitors. The servant fled and his master has had to withdraw from further competition, which is rough on his regimental team who are shaping rather well. Another effect of this incident is that the competitors just now carry their own rifles and rugs to and from ranges and submit chambers of their rifles to the inspection of register keepers before quitting the ranges.

Another incident concerns two havildars named Abdul Aziz Khan and Abdoola Khan of the 86th Carnatic Infantry and 101st Grenadiers, respectively, who were found to have charged their rifle chambers before going down to the firing point. This is a serious breach of rules and the penalty inflicted is forfeiture of their scores and the entrance money.

In the shoot off this morning of the possible tie between Corpl. Williams of the Kolar Volunteers and Sergt. Dobson of the S. I. Railway Volunteers for the J. H. Steward Jewel at 200 yards, Williams beat Dobson, the scores being 31 and 28 points respectively.

The championship figures up to noon to-day work out as follows:—

1st G. I. P. Railway Volunteers 1215 points; Kolar Volunteers 1205; Bangalore Rifles Volunteers 1196; and for the Indian Army—The Mysore Imperial Service Lancers 709, 108th Infantry 706, 61st Pioneers 701.

Some of the other results of to-day are as follows:—

Barton Cup, value Rs. 100, 1000 yards, class "A":—Lieut. C. D. Bingham, 109th Infantry, 33 points, Rs. 25 and a cup; Lieut. H. Reynolds, Niligiri Volunteers 32 points Rs. 15; Major R. H. Barton, (the Donor), Bangalore Rifle Volunteers 31 points Rs. 10.

Class B.: Sergt. F. Russell, 7th Hussars, 31 points Rs. 20; Squadron Quarter-Master Sergt. Reeves, 7th Hussars 29 points Rs. 12; Private G. Hay, Dublin Fusiliers, 29 points Rs. 8.

Class C.: Sergt. A. Gover, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers 33 points Rs. 50; Sergt. B. Vertannes, Rangoon Volunteer Artillery, 33 points Rs. 30; Volunteer F. Rozario, S. I. Railway Volunteers, 32 points Rs. 20.

The following are the results available this evening:—

Practice unlimited entries 200 yards. Class "A";—Lieut. L. C. West, 2nd M. and S. M. Railway Volunteers, 34 points Rs. 25; Captain Bogie, Kolar Volunteers, 34 Points Rs. 15; Lieut. A. Fowler, Cameron Highlanders, 34 Points Rs. 10.

Class "B":—Corpl. A. Handley, Sherwood Foresters, 34 points Rs. 11-4; Private A. Howland, The Buffs, 34 points 11-4; Private Cullen, Dublin Fusiliers, 33 points Rs. 6.

Class "C" Quarter-Master Sgt. Moorhouse, Bangalore Volunteers 35 points Rs. 42; Sgt. Major Dobson, S. I. Railway Volunteers, 35 points Rs. 18-8; Sergt. G. Gullen, S. I. Railway Volunteers, 35 points Rs. 18-8.

700 yards, Class "A":—Lieut. M. A. Gomperty 108th Infantry, 32 points Rs. 27-8; Lieut. L. C. West, 2nd M. and S. M. Railway Volunteers, 32 points Rs. 15-8; Captain A. Henderson, Army Rifle Association, 32 points Rs. 11.

Class "B":—Lce. Corpl. Watts, 7th Hussars, 33 points Rs. 17; Corpl. Handley, Sherwood Foresters, 32 points Rs. 8-8; Squardon Sergt. Major Welch, 7th Hussars, 32 points Rs. 7.

Class "C":—Color Sgt. Instr. Tomlinson, East Coast Volunteer Rifles, 35 points Rs. 48; Lce. Corpl. LaLawender, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, 34 points Rs. 24; Corpl F. Coote, S. I. Railway Volunteers, 34 points Rs. 19.

1,000 yards, Class "A":—Col. A. Ward, Nilgiri Volunteers, 34 points Rs. 22; Lieut. W. Higman, S. I. Railway Volunteers, 33 points Rs. 13; Lieut. H. Reynolds, Nilgiri Volunteers, 33 points Rs. 9.

Class "B":—Sgt. J. Huggins, Norfolks, 34 points Rs. 15; Lce. Corpl. Bullen, 7th Hussars, 33 points Rs. 7-8; Squadron Sgt. Major Ashcroft, 7th Hussars, 32 points Rs. 6.

Class "C":—Volunteer H. Rozario, S. I. Railway Volunteers, 34 points Rs. 40; Volunteer C. Reberio, 1st G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, 34 points Rs. 20; Corpl. E. Webb, Nilgiri Volunteers, 34 points Rs. 16.

Daily Sweepstakes, 100 yards:—Corpl. E. Webb, Nilgiri Volunteers, 34 points Rs. 23; Lieut. W. Higman, S. I. Railway Volunteers, 33 points Rs. 11-8; Sgt. A. Gover, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, 33 points Rs. 9.

Indian Army Matches practice, unlimited, 200 yards; Class "D" (1):—Jemadar B. Krishna Ura, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, 33 points Rs. 22-8; Capt. Mahmed Asmatulla Khan, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops, 33 points Rs. 13-8; Lieut. Kasim Ali Khan, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops.

Class "D" 2:—Duffadar Abdul Waris Khan, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, 35 points Rs. 8-8. Duffadar Dhanna Singh, 20th Deccan Horse, 33 points Rs. 6-8; Sowar Mahomed Ismail, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops, 33 points Rs. 6-8.

700 yards Class "D" (1):—Jemadar B. Krishna Urs, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, 33 points Rs. 36; Jemadar Kuppuswamy, 86th Carnatic Infantry, 32 points Rs. 21-8; Capt. Mahomed Asmatullah, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops, 32 points Rs. 14-8.

Class "D" (2) Duffadar Abdul Rahim Bintoojee, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, 32 points Rs. 15; Naik Hussein Sheriff, 86th Carnatic Infantry, 32 points Rs. 12-12; Sowar Ibrahim Khan, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, 32 points Rs. 10-12.

POONA ROWING MATCH.

W. I. T. C. BEATEN BY GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 14.

The Royal Connaught Boat Club at Kirkee was this evening the rendezvous for Poona and Kirkee society. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon Lord and Lady Pentland and Sir Shapurjee Barucha were among the happy gathering at Rosherville, where a sensational rowing match between a crew representing Government House and a crew representing the Western India Turf Club had a three quarter mile pull for honour and glory. The Government House four did honour to Lady Willingdon by donning mauve socks. The Turf Club crew were in white. It was a toss up as to which crew would triumph. For weeks past both crews had been training hard, so hard indeed that at the eleventh hour Capt. Vaughan, A. D. C., was rendered *hors de combat*, or rather he was too seedy to appear at the Club and his place among the Government House four was very sportingly taken by Capt. Colmore of the Inniskilling Dragoons.

At six o'clock the crews struck out for the starting point amid breathless silence. Lieut. Fyffe, R. A. M. C., the judge, was at his post armed with a stop watch and pistol. Mr. Harvey Kelly had meanwhile galloped along the river bank to effect a faultless start. No sooner the two boats came in the excitement on the lawn was intense and ejaculations not included in a modern vocabulary echoed and re-echoed from the placid stream. The Turf crew carrying top weight and coming down steadily along the outer bank appeared to be gaining on Government House inch by inch till half a mile had been negotiated. Then the Government House crew encouraged by Mr. Beaumont Nesbitt held their breath and pulled for dear life. In a flash they were abreast of the Turf crew and stroke by stroke forged ahead till in front of the lawn they held a safe lead and eventually won a great race by 1½ lengths, doing the ¾ mile in 5 mins. 38 secs.

Guns boomed in the distance to announce the glorious victory of Government House. The 127 Baluchis' Band which was in attendance struck up "Here the conquering hero comes." Flags were unfurled at the Boat Club, the Gymkhana Club and all the Messes and Lady Willingdon stood drinks to the winning crew, in fact, both their Excellencies rejoiced as much as any body else. The Turf crew had a large following of sympathisers, among them two Bishops from Northern India.

The following were the crews:—

Government House: bow Capt. Colmore, 2 Capt. M. H. Jackson, 3 Mr. A. H. M. Wilson, stroke, Capt. E. B. Egerton; cox, Mrs. Beaumont Nesbitt.
nesbitt.

Turf Club: bow, Mr. J. B. L. De Wend Fenton, 2 Major Hughes 3 Mr. H. G. Lush Wilson, stroke, Mr. Reynolds, cox, Mrs. Reynolds.

A telegram just received from Yinangyaung, in Burma states that on Friday Evening a Nath Singh Oil Company's brig was set on fire by lightning and completely destroyed.

"FLOWERS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS."

WHAT THE PEACE CONGRESS DID.

OPTIMISM AND PESSIMISM ABOUT PEACE.

"The Twentieth Universal Peace Congress, which concluded its sittings the other day at the Hague, was unmarked by any special feature save, perhaps, by a feeling of the futility of its labours owing to the war which since the last Congress has drenched the Near East in blood, sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives, wasted incalculable treasure, and altered the map of Europe," says a special correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette."

"It seems as though the wise words of the pacifists of the world were uttered in vain!"

DEAN HENSON ON MENTAL EMANCIPATION.

Dr. Hensley Henson, the Dean of Durham, preaching in the Church of the English Legation at The Hague in connection with the opening of the Palace of Peace said:—

"The situation of Christendom to-day is at once hopeful and disconcerting. Not only have the older causes of conflict largely disappeared, but there have emerged new and potent factors of international harmony. A process of unification is active throughout the civilised world. Science is frankly cosmopolitan. The facilities of travel are bringing to increasing multitudes in every modern community the mental emancipation which is the distinctive quality of travellers. Literature is a bond of fellowship among educated men as such. From the intercourse of nations there is growing a heritage of common habitudes and ideals. Religion is slowly purging itself of historic errors, and gaining view of its spiritual function as the conscience of mankind.

CHASTENING OF OPTIMISM.

"Yet we may not permit ourselves to ignore the circumstances which must chasten our optimism. Not only are the peaceful pursuits of citizens disturbed more gravely by the growing requirements of military service, but ever larger proportions of the people are led to devote themselves to the industries which minister to war, and to have a personal concern in all that is hostile to international peace. Thus come on the scene great vested interests, which silently but steadily obstruct the way of the peacemaker, and widen the range of those deplorable suspicions and fallacies on which the fabric of militarism is built up. Every movement in the direction of reducing armaments has to meet, not only the formidable opposition of naval and military groups, whose character is sufficiently manifest, but also the more intractable resistance of masses of artisans whose livelihood is menaced by any serious diminution of the demands which their industry is designed to meet. When it is remembered that the nations as a whole must needs see one another through the medium of their respective newspapers, there is no need to point out the decisive influence which those who control the newspapers of Europe can exert on international relations.

"When all is said," added Dean Henson, "we must needs build our hope of the reign of peace on the trimph, slow, indeed, and embarrassed so as often to seem defeat, but none the less advancing and in the end certain, of those blessed principles of justice and mercy, which the religion of Christ carries, and alone can carry effectively into the hearts of men. Democracy brings all back to the human factor in such wise that the full difficulty of the wold's redemption is disclosed together with the pledge of its completeness and permanence. No weaker foundation than that of a redeemed people can sustain the temple of harmony:

"Peace shall be, must be, the fair flower of social righteousness, itself the inevitable consequence of individual virtue."

"Distinction is given to the Congress of 1913 by two contributions which constitute practical attempts to solve two questions of paramount importance," says the "Westminster." "The First Hague Conference unanimously declared the Limitation of Armaments to be desirable, and repeatedly promised to study how this end may be attained. In the intervening years nothing has been done, and armaments have steadily increased. Pacifists, as a rule, point to international agreement as the one and only solution. But no attempt to formulate an agreement has been made till at this Congress.

"Professor Quidde submitted a project. It proposes the present maximum as the annual normal expenditure for the contracting States, and this maximum covers all expenditure save that extra expenditure plainly indicated in the agreement. It binds the Powers to carry out the provisions of the Treaty in the spirit of loyalty; to neither buy nor sell warships without the assent of all signatory Powers; forbids any movements of troops and warships to which objection is taken; and the building of strategically important railways. It is an ingenious scheme which does immense credit to the learned Professor, but to say it commands the asent of pacifists would be absurd."

The other much-discussed matter was a scheme for an international police force, introduced, as the "Manchester Guardian" says, "by a vigorous and able young Dutchman, Professor van Vollenhoven, of Leyden, who tabled a fantastically ingenious project for the constitution of an international naval 'police' force under a board of admirals. The septuagenarian agitators, like Baroness Bertha von Suttner and Mr. Felix Moscheles, smiled tartly; and the Congress shelved the project by an almost unanimous vote."

"The Professor said he proposed a silver bridge of international police between the iron age of war and the golden age of peace. That was very pretty, but it involved war to suppress war. The discussion went all against the proposals of the paper," adds the "Westminster."

THE WORLD AS IT IS.

"The thousand or so delegates who have assembled at The Hague claim to represent and to be working for a movement that, more perhaps than any other movement of the times, aims at a complete readjustment of the moral values of mankind and a radical change in the political arrangements and instincts of nations and Governments," says "The Times" in a leader. "It is a movement, therefore, that can only make any headway against the well-nigh immeasurable obstacles in its path by taking into account the world as it is and human nature as we know it to be. But this is precisely what its supporters at The Hague decline to do. Their method of overcoming difficulties is to ignore them, and their notion of recommeding their propaganda to the judgment of the average man is to evolve from some inner consciousness a series of perfect schemes for regulating a world inhabited by perfect beings. The average man remains profoundly unimpressed by all such futilities.

A PEACE CONGRESS AS IT SHOULD BE.

"A Peace Congress that knew its business would be sure of a wide and attentive hearing and no inconsiderable influence," adds "The Times" "It would seek to undermine the old idea of nations as separate and isolated units. It would emphasise, as the younger and wiser school of pacificists is beginning to do, every argument against war that can be drwn from the complex web of mutual interests woven by international finance and commerce.

"Is war much more costly in misery and degradation than modern industrialism? Could anything else, could a diversion and concentration of men's thoughts and energies in some other direction, evoke the qualities or bequeath the fortifying memories that spring from war and seem half to redeem its brutalities? War is an evil, but is it the greatest of evils? How close is the sequence of cause and effect between armies and navies and social poverty or industrial unrest? Those are some of the questions that a Peace Congress which understood the nature of its mission would endeavour to examine and to answer," declares "The Times."

"Mr. Norman Angell's absence from the Congress was greatly regretted," says the "Westminster." "His paper on 'Commercial Rivalry' and international relations was a further development of his now well-known views."

CALCUTTA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA (11) BEAT LEICESTERS (3).

(From Our Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The Calcutta F. C. beat the Leicesters by eleven points to three in the opening game of the Calcutta Rugby Challenge Cup tournament yesterday in fine weather before a large gathering of spectators, thereby repeating the victory they achieved in last Tuesday's friendly game.

Within eight minutes from commencement Calcutta secured a lucky try which Reid-Kay converted with a fine kick. Sergt. Lewis obtained a try for the Leicesters two minutes later. Very exciting forward play followed. A free-kick awarded for a foul gave Reid-Kay a second opportunity and he converted. Johnson restarted and after the ball had been brought out of touch the Leicesters' backs served up some fine combination but Trueman intercepted cleverly. Thomas saved his side and gained lost ground by his brilliant punts. The pace was a tremendously hot one and both lines were in imminent danger but only the deadliest of tackling kept the men out from scoring. Shortly before the finish Calcutta were awarded another free-kick and almost from the centre line Reid-Kay placed another goal. On the evening's play, the Calcutta team deserved to win but the Leicesters were perhaps unlucky in having two penalty goals registered against them.

The Calcutta team thus won by one goal and two penalty-goals to a try.

PROTECTION OF MINOR GIRLS.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED TO-MORROW.

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the draft Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. The object of the Bill is to deal with the protection of minor girls for which Mr. Dadabhoy introduced a bill and Mr. Mudholkar also submitted a draft Bill for the purpose. Mr. Dadabhoy's Bill was reported upon by the local Government and public bodies and found unworkable, hence the Government measure which was foreshadowed by the Home Member last autumn. The Bill will accordingly be placed before the Imperial Legislative Council on Tuesday.

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Domestic Occurrences.

◆

BIRTH.

GOVER.—On the 30th August, at Bangalore, the wife of A. A. Gover, Indian Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

WALKER.—On the 12th September, at 8, Suffe Parade, Margaret, aged 52 years, beloved wife of Mr. J. Walker, P. W. D.

BONA.—On the 29th August, at Calcutta, Elizabeth Bona, widow of the late Thos. D. Bona, in her 75th year.

PRINTER.—On the 12th September, at Mathew Road, Chowpatty, Tehmina, wife of Dr. Merwanji Dinsha Printer, and daughter of Ardeshir Burjorjee Paymaster, aged 27, deeply regretted.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

◆

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket Match between winners of the two foregoing matches, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 11-30.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

Harwood League Association Football: Commercial Gymkhana v. Sherwood Foresters, Cooperage, 5-45.

Agricultural Conference at the Council Hall, Poona.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final: Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 12.

Harwood League Association Football: Grant Medicals v. Sherwood Foresters, Cooperage, 5-45.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

Khordadsal: Bank Holiday.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final: Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 12.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Harwood Association Football League: Hornets v. All Blacks, Cooperage, 5-45.

Agricultural Conference at Poona.

Poona Horse Show, First Day, Poona.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

Ballard Concert. Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, 9-15 p.m.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Paper.

"An Inquiry as to how a Bell in the Portuguese Church at Borivli came to be transferred to a Hindu Temple at Nasik." By Rustamji Nasarvanji Munshi, Esq., Town Hall 6 p.m. (S.T.)

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph. Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

September 15, 1913.

THE CONDITION OF THE MASSES.

◆

Perhaps there is no English journal which so constantly deals with Indian economics and finance as the "Stastist." It is exceedingly well informed. The statistics of trade and treasure which it exhibits in its columns from time to time are all derived from official sources, and as such are perfectly reliable. In its issue of the 23rd August, it has a five-column article on gold, to which the attention of the general reader may be invited. It is both helpful and instructive, and enables one to understand the true significance of the statics and dynamics of the precious metals. We agree with our contemporary in its inference that in recent years the balance of Indian foreign trade has been exceedingly favourable. It is not surprising, under the circumstances, that a part of the proceeds of the large exports of agricultural produce, at the higher prices prevailing for some time past, should be received in gold and silver. The imports of the white metal are, of course, not so great. But the net imports of gold are admitted to be phenomenal and unprecedented, surpassing even the "enormous" quantities imported during the eventful years of the American Civil war. From 1899 to 1913 the totals have reached 130 million pounds! In fact, India is importing gold at a rate which works out at an average of 25 per cent of the world's production. But the writer of the article is of opinion that though India is prosperous, it has not much increased its power to consume foreign commodities. That is his reason for thinking that the precious metals are being imported in larger quantities. So far the reasoning is sound. In India the standard of comfort is only next to primitive. So that when the people have bought, in exchange for their large exports of produce, a certain quantity of other commodities needed for home consumption, nothing remains but the importation of gold and silver. That is certainly the *raison d'etre* of the "enormous" imports of late.

But these are sciolists in Indian economics who are never slow to jump to the conclusion, from the fact of the larger imports of treasure, that the people are prospering! The majority of this superficial class belong, no doubt, to the members of the distinguished service, who have to supply annually and decennially to the wise men at the India Office, reports on the condition of the people; reports which, as he who cares to read may find, are more or less of an optimistic colour. They pass muster as gospel because they are unverified, and are never impartially investigated by an outside body of experts. The writer in the "Statist" himself, however, seems to have no illusion on the subject, as the sciolists of the Civil Service. For he very properly observes that "national prosperity, of course, is not governed by the amount of gold and silver imported but by real income and consuming power." What may be the real income and the consuming power of the masses, is still an unknown quantity, though we are perfectly aware of the two rudimentary and inconsequential conjectures made by the Government of India, first in 188 and again in 1901. Both may be deemed to be valueless so far, that the data on which the national income was computed have never been frankly submitted to the public for examination and investigation. Again, the writer, in the earlier part of his contribution, observes, that, in stating that India has had of late a higher share of the world's gold production, does not "wish to suggest for a moment that India has ceased to be a poor country, or that the mass of the people of India enjoy anything more than a bare subsistence." This is indeed common sense and the language of plain and unvarnished truth. It has from time to time to be hammered in the minds of people. The fact is old. Some thirty years ago an able and distinguished expert, writing in the columns of the "Spectator," then full of sound liberalism on matters English and Indian, pointed out that, because trade prospers and banking and finance institutions, as well as manufactures, flourish, it would be rash, if not mischievous, to infer therefrom that the masses are prospering. The reason may be given in his own words which are as true today as thirty years ago.

> "The growth of Indian trade and the consequent enrichment of the trading class" are "reassuring facts, but the ultimate difficulty of India is the economic condition of the cultivator. In great districts which are fertile, though possibly overcropped, the population lives in bad years upon the verge of starvation, and is perpetually increasing its permanent debt, which can never be paid except by the surrender of the fields without which Indian peasants consider their case desperate......No Englishman can realise that while India is a continent and not a country, and has in it, therefore, many prosperous and a few unusually unhappy regions, 'distressed districts,' though only districts, may be so wide and include such huge masses of feeble people, that they may be as difficult to deal with as ruined kingdoms......"

The position is worse since the two severe famines at the close of the last century. They have not yet been able even to recoup wholly the immense loss of agricultural cloth which is their indebtedness. When optimistic writers speak of the "recuperation" of India; they can hardly have in their mind millions of the enfeebled population in the distressed districts. Recuperation only signifies recuperation to the merchant and traders and nothing more. "But," observes the expert.

> "we shall be asked how we reconcile these despondent views about the Indian cultivator with the admitted prosperity in many departments of Indian affairs. Just as we reconcile the conditions of Donegal with the price of shares in the Bank of Ireland, or the condition of Essex farmers with the general state of British trade. There are states of society in which every class of people will prosper except the cultivator Tens of millions of persons there either can do nothing but cultivate, and if cultivation does not pay what hope have they? The traders do not buy any more food of them for being rich and they have only food to sell. They can get their clothes cheaper through free trade and railways, but they have reduced clothes. to such an inappreciable minimum that the saving is not a rupee per house. They have nothing else save land only, and land, under the pressure of numbers, becomes so dear that either the profit per acre will not keep them or they get too few acres for a maintenance. New occupations would save them, but they must be occupations for millions, and where are they? Indian trade might be doubled and all traders made rich, and yet the pressure of ever-increasing multitudes on the soil might in a bad year produce famine or a distress amidst which society would dissolve. Five people cannot live and pay a direct tax in money and the interest of old debts, upon five acres of over-cropped land, without danger in bad years of a catastrophe. That is the position of whole districts in India and the comparative wealth of other districts is nothing to the purpose.

Here is ample food for reflection for the optimists, official and non-official, who persistently indulge in roseate statements and talk glibly about the growing prosperity of India, adducing in support of these *obiter dicta* the increasing imports of gold! It may be interesting to inquire whether they have ever cared to investigate how much of the gold imported represents additional wealth and how much a mere exchange in value for commodities sold. After all it is the true condition of the masses which should tell us whether they are prospering or deteriorating, or whether they are stationary? It is much to be desired that the Government would make up its mind once for all, to institute, as it has again and again been invited to do, an independent and impartial inquiry to ascertain what is the true condition of the masses at present in the face of expanding trade and colossal imports of treasure. It is the only means to test a problem, which has been asking for solution for over a quarter of a century.

WHY LATIN?

◆

Every time the claim of Latin to the position of a common tongue of scientific or civilized intercourse is urged it is not forgotten how Greek and Latin furnished models after which were moulded the keenest intellects of Europe for centuries till a spirit of nationalism strove to assign that importance to the several tongues of England, France and Germany which was the exclusive and legitimate privilege of Latin. It is, however, not remembered that the supreme masters of speech in ancient Greece and Rome themselves behaved quite differently towards the dead idioms of their cultured precursors. Demosthenes and Cicero did not form their style after the masterpieces of, say, Egypt. They devoted themselves to the development of a living speech with a view to adopting it to all the varied requirements of the forum, the camp, the stage and the hearth. It must be admitted that we are in a more unfortunate predicament than were, in their time, the great men who created the classics. Their ignorance, arrogance or insularity kept them strictly to a couple of polished and pleable idioms. We have to make our choice, supposing we must needs mark out one language for common use, from among as many as there are countries in the West boasting and participating in human advancement. Nor is there any obvious reason why our selection should be limited to Occidental idioms. There are no arresting arguments ever brought forward why Sanskrit or Arabic or Persian should be unceremoniously ruled out of court at the outset. The Rev. Father A. Aelinger, S.J., Professor of Latin at St. Xavier's College, in a recent paper read before the Classical Association sought to solve the problem of modern Babel by the suggestive query: "Why not Latin?" It is to be apprehended that Father Aelinger, who writes with as much moderation as scholarly modesty, runs the risk of provoking the easy retort: "Why Latin?" There can scarcely be two opinions that the multiplicity of recognized languages to-day seriously handicaps our progress, acting like a drag on our march forward. The time that we have necessarily to expend on learning parodigms by heart, and the complicated rules exceptions and counter-exceptions of classical tongues of all countries could be infinitely better utilized in acquiring branches of knowledge other than comparative syntaxes. The vaunted mental discipline secured by the labyrinthine tangles of Greek and Latin grammars, and, we may add the Sanskrit Perfect and Aorist and the Arabic broken plurals is now beginning to be perceived as a doubtful quality. Nor is the predicament in which we are placed to-day a very comfortable one, without even burdening ourselves with these classical conundrums. English, French, and German no longer suffice for our scientific wants. They are inadequate as the traveller's medium through countries even of to-day's civilization. A vast amount of literature which "no serious student should be without", is being composed in Italian, Dutch and Russian. For a sound knowledge of the existing conditions and political, as well as social environment of Central Asia and the Far East, for example, an acquaintance with Russian is becoming increasingly necessary. Russian learned societies, which used to employ French, and latterly German, are infected with the modern disease of nationalism, so that like Leiden and Copenhagen and Upsula, St. Petersburg is now issuing valuable contributions to science in a tongue the acquisiton of which is a heavy toll on our time and patience. A common language would clearly be a boon. In the words of Professor Tait, "an imperative want is a common language of science.........No doubt most of the new and valuable scientific work of the day is published in English, French or German; or at least given in abstract in some one of these languages. But there is much of it left embedded in Czech, Danish, Dutch, Italian, Russian, Swedish, &c., and thus practically lost to the great majority of those to whom it would be of the utmost importance." We need not multiply instances of authoritative pronouncements on the desideratum of a common tongue. It is felt by every man of culture whose love for words does not exceed his appreciation of the objects they signify. The question is: Is it practicable to secure a concensus or even a majority of opinion as regards the choice? And with reference to Latin, it is more than questionable if the remedy would not prove worse than the disease. We take it the "pros" have been adduced to their fullest by Father Aelinger. It is to be feared the "cons" out of his own mouth are too damaging to his case to need refutation on the part of his opponents. "Even at the risk of being called a traitor in my own camp" confesses the learned advocate of Latin, "I will confess quite frankly that I am more taken with the modern languages than with Latin". And quite justifiably too, one may be permitted to add. To use Latin with facility, a boy, we are told, must be at it for no less than six years; seconly, Latin is admittedly deficient as a colloquial idiom; and thirdly, which is not lastly, it is constantly found to be poverty-stricken in expressions for which adequate provision can only be made by incessant fresh coinage. It must be granted, on the other hand, that books still continue to be composed and printed in Latin, that a wide-spread Church has Latin for its official language, and that quite a number of newspapers in Latin find willing readers. In these circumstances, we in India may perhaps be permitted to put forth the claims as a tongue of common use, of Sanskrit. It is needless to labour the point that, so far as learned India is concerned, Sanskrit is no more a dead tongue than Latin is defunct in the West. There are journals conducted in Sanskrit, dissertations written, long controversies carried on and elaborate new commentaries written all in Sanskrit. There is before us a book a tasteful description of the "Imperial Coronation" at Delhi by Mr. T. S. Narayan Shastri, which is indited in a flawless diction and a facility which reveal to unbiassed linguists hidden resources of the old language of Aryan India, which are entitled to be carefully weighed when a counter claim is made for Latin or any other classical language, to be elevated to the unique status of an idiom which should be the common channel of progressive thought in both the hemispheres. It should be a matter of as much satisfaction as legitimate pride for Indians that the terminology, for which Dr. Bose drew on Sanskrit, to indicate his research has been accepted by Western Scientists But we merely desire to indicate that Latin seems to have no superior claim to any other dead language. If we are to select a tongue for universal use let it be, at least, a living one.

DAY BY DAY.

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Dinner Party at Viceregal Lodge.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Saturday evening. Amongst those present were Lord Carmichael, Sir Elliott, Lady and Miss Colvin, Mr. W. H. Clark, Sir William Meyer, Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan, Miss Morony, Mr. L. C. Porter, Sir Henry, Lady and Miss McMahon, Mr. H. Sharp, Sir William and Lady Vincent, Major-General and Mrs. Birdwood, the Right Rev. Mr. Durrant, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Mercer, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Cox, M. Nabokoff, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Buller, Mrs. Roe, Mr. Reynolds, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Black, Mrs. Mcleod, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Demetriadi, the Rev. F. C. Andrews, Mr. Hensman and Miss Howell.

Lord Loreburn's Proposal.

Reuter's telegram of Saturday, stating that Lord Loreburn's proposal for a conference on the Irish problem had been received with approval, was, as might have been anticipated, somewhat previous. It is a very rash thing to base a wide statement of this kind on the comments of a few evening papers. Later telegrams soon showed that the views of the London and Provincial morning press were anything but encouraging, while, of course, the Ulster Protestants a the Nationalists refused to entert any idea of compromise. One or Liberal journals favour "a settle by consent," but it is difficult t what prospect there is of this. not likely that there can be any g back by the Liberals on Home Rul Were they to adopt such a cynical course, which is in the last degree likely, it would mean throwing Nationalist Ireland back into the state of discontent and political agitation, accompanied by crime, which has been the bane of English politics for generations. The only possible solution is an arrangement for Ulster to "contract out of the Act," but this would probably satisfy neither the Nationalists nor the Ulsterites. The only possible course, as far as we can see, is for the Government to let matters go straight on. There need not be an election before the Bill becomes law, but there must be one before the Irish Parliament comes into being. That will give quite enough time to test the true feeling of the English constituencies and the genuineness of Ulster heroics.

The Agricultural Conference.

Lord Willingdon will preside over the Agricultural Conference which commences to-day, at Poona. The following is a synopsis of the programme:—

FIRST DAY.

General Meeting of the Conference at the Council Hall. 12 to 4 o'clock.

1. Address by His Excellency the Governor.
2. Presentation of papers before the Conference by their authors.
3. Questions or comments arising out of the summary of the work of the Agricultural Department since the Conference of 1909.
4. Appointment where necessary of sub-committees to consider and report on papers presented to the Conference.
5. Questions or comments arising out of papers not referred to sub-committees.

TUESDAY.

Visit to the Agricultural College and demonstration there of implements, boring machine, etc. 8-30 to 11 o'click.

Meeting of sub-committees at places appointed by the Chairman. 1-30 to 5 o'clock.

Visit to the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens. 5 to 7 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.

Demonstration of cane-crushers, furnaces, and implements for the cultivation of sugar-cane at the Manjri Farm. 8 to 10 o'clock.

General Meeting of the Conference at the Council Hall to consider and discuss the reports of sub-committees. 2 to o'clock.

On Wednesday

Detailed programmes for the visits and demonstrations to-morrow and on Wednesday will be given to gentlemen attending the Conference on 15th September; also a list of the publications of the Department and a copy of English leaflets published by it will be distributed; and vernacular copies can be obtained on application.

Insanitary Dhobi Talao.

A correspondent writes to complain of a nuisance that must have become obvious to many people,—the nauseous stench that arises from the refuse that is thrown in the Dhobi Talao, and which spreads to a distance of about three hundred yards all round the tank. The public were given to understand, when the work of filling up first commenced, that it would be finished within two months, but six months have passed and it is still incomplete. In the meanwhile the place has become a menace to the health of the surrounding population, and an offence to every passer-by. The existence of such a danger spot in a thickly populated neighbourhood is, as our correspondent points out, a scandalous reproach to a civilised city. The same correspondent refers to another nuisance in the small lane called Janerbulwady (West) which joints the Girgaum and Kalbadevi Roads, near the Dhobi Talao. Cartfuls of decayed refuse are heaped in the middle of the road, quite open to the atmosphere and uncovered from which an injurious odour emanates and pervades the whole row of houses.

Small Causes Court.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, presided at a court in the old General Post Office Buildings to dispose of urgent work and will attend day after day till the 30th instant. The other courts will be held later on in the same building until a temporary structure has been constructed on the old Maidania site.

Unsafe Buildings in Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandass Ramji has given notice of his intention to move the following resolution at the current month's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inquire into and report to the Corporation, the causes of several recently constructed big buildings becoming unsafe within a short time of their construction."

CE
MISSION.

RTHER EVIDENCE
INTERIM REPORT.

LD AND PAPER RESERVES.

EM OF STATE BANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Mr. Abrahams said the minting of a ten-rupee piece would be much cheaper than the minting of the sovereign but the demand was more sentimental than practical. India had a gold currency at present. Government encouraged its use but the people preferred other forms of money.

Mr. Abrahams further said that the suggestion that the affairs of the India Office and the Indian Empire were conducted in the interests of the London Money Market was not only contrary to fact but conveyed a most harmful impression.

MR ALFRED COLE.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE SHOULD BE HELD IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Alfred Clayton Cole, ex-Governor of the Bank of England, expressed himself as strongly in favour of holding the Gold Standard Reserve in England, stating emphatically that he was looking at the matter purely from the Indian standpoint. There ought to be ten millions in actual gold unless the Government of India in an emergency were able to use gold in the Currency Reserve. Then perhaps five millions might be sufficient.

He condemned lending at par on Indian securities quoted below par. He did not think that India borrowed too much, but the time was coming when India and Britain alike would have to issue loans with a fixed date of redemption.

MR. OSCAR BARROW.

NEED OF A PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

Mr. Oscar Barrow, formerly Accountant-General, Bombay, and Auditor-General, Calcutta, said it would be dangerous to lend much out of the Treasury balances except during a small portion of the year; but he favoured amending the law so as to enable lending from the Paper Currency Reserve. He strongly urged the advantage of getting paper into circulation. Really a Gold Standard Reserve was not needed but we must have a Paper Currency Reserve.

Replying to the question whether it was not simpler to combine both Reserves, he said they could be amalgamated but that it was at present impossible because the Note circulation was not big enough to enable us to hold both, sufficient securities and sufficient gold. "You must have sufficient securities plus sufficient gold to maintain the rupee standard; but you have not got enough." He thought that 60 per cent. or 70 per cent. of the Paper Currency Reserve might be invested, but said it was not wise to go so far lest public opinion were made uneasy. He agreed with Mr. Toomey that it was not safe to take 1907-08 as the severest strain India was likely to experience.

"TIMES." APPROVAL

GENERAL RESULTS OF EVIDENCE.

Summing up the general results of evidence before the Chamberlain Commission "The Times" says they will satisfy most people that there has been a clear exaggeration in the criticisms of the Indian financial arrangements. One question seems to be definitely settled by the weight of evidence, almost everybody except Mr. M. de P. Webb being in favour of keeping the Gold Standard Reserve in London.

The evidence, however, showed that there was growing dissatisfaction with the complication of the existing Reserves and that if consolidation were possible the Currency system would be much simplified. The views of the Commission thereon will be awaited with much interest. Opinion as to the desirability of a State Bank is not very divided, but is, on the whole, adverse to the project. The establishment of a Gold Mint also finds little support.

MR. ABRAHAMS' MEMORANDUM.

QUESTION OF A STATE BANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

One of the most important papers among the Appendices to Mr. Lionel Abrahams' Memorandum on the subject of a State Bank, which, as mentioned by Mr. Montagu in his Budget speech, was prepared for submission to the Royal Commission, says, in surveying previous discussions from 1867 onwards, that there has been marked vagueness as to the duties which should be entrusted to the Bank and the advantages to be derived therefrom. His scheme would assign to the Bank a much larger holding of the Government of India balances than are at present in the Presidency Banks, the management of paper currency and the participation in the sale of drafts on India for meeting the Secretary of State's requirements. As it would not accept unlimited obligation to sell Bills on London at a fixed rate in order to support Exchange, the management of the Gold Standard Reserve should remain with the Government of India, though as a matter of convenience, the carrying out of the particular transactions relating thereto should be entrusted to the Bank. It should not receive deposits in London and should not have a preferential position as to coinage. The protection of the Government of India's interests should be through the Government of India Directors whose presence would give confidence to the public and would not hinder the Bank from the conduct of efficient business. The London Office of the Bank should include a representative of the Secretary of State with a position corresponding to that of a Government Director of Guaranteed and other Indian Railway companies. Although he has an absolute veto at his discretion over the rest of the Board the system has worked with remarkable smoothness.

NO EFFECT ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Mr. Abrahams does not believe that any important economies would be effected by a reduction of the Government of India establishment, or any increase in the popularity of the paper currency or the efficiency of its management or that the Bank would have any effect on import and export or on the circulation of gold. Its capital would be on the rupee basis and the Government of India would participate in the profits. The amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks with headquarters, presumably in Calcutta would involve the danger of disadvantageous effects on the status or efficiency of those of Bombay and Madras, but the Presidency Banks possibly may regard such danger as too remote to constitute a serious obstacle to the scheme which appears to hold out some prospect of advantage to the Indian commercial public as a whole.

JUDGE GAYNOR.

HIGHEST CIVIC HONOURS AT LIVERPOOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool has paid a deep compliment to the American people by conferring the highest civic honours on the remains of the late Judge Gaynor. Guards of honour escorted the cortege through the streets to the Town Hall where the body is lying in state under a guard of mounted police.

The Lord Mayor also telegraphed his sympathy to the American people

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The body of Judge Gaynor lay in state in Liverpool Hall in Friday night, guarded by the police. A Catafalque was specially brought from Westminster Abbey. The Coffin was covered by the British and the American flags. The remains were removed yesterday morning on board the "Lusitania" for conveyance to America.

JOHN AIRD & CO.

FAMOUS FIRM OF CONTRACTORS TO CLOSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The "Morning Post" says that the firm of John Aird and Company will shortly cease to exist, the second Baronet deciding to give up business.

LATER.

It is confirmed that the firm of Messrs. John Aird will shortly cease to exist as the second Baronet has decided to give up business.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS

APOLOGY FROM CHINESE GENERAL.

JAPAN'S REAL MOTIVE.

CHINA'S COMPLIANCE.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Japan's demands of China include an apology by General Changhsun, Commander of the Government troops at Nanking, to the Japanese Consul.

China has accepted All Japan demands.

MR. ABE'S ASSAILANTS.

TOKIO, Sept. 13.

All those concerned in the assassination of Mr. Abe have either surrendered or committed suicide.

FACTORS IN ANTI-CHINESE AGITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Tokio correspondent wires that the anti-Chinese agitation will have certain far reaching developments irrespective of whether China satisfies the Japanese official demands or not. Public opinion in Japan is determined to terminate the attitude which it is believed the Chinese still maintain in the impression that Japan is regarded by the European Powers as unworthy of serious consideration. This is the real secret of the prolonged outburst which is supported by the Army and in certain influential quarters. The correspondent believes that though China will accept all the Japanese demands which he understands include a fifty years' extension of the lease of Port Arthur, some incident will infallibly occur allowing the carrying out of an expansionist programme, the first steps of which are the military occupation of Foochow and Amoy. It is believed in well informed circles including European experts that a crisis must occur in Chinese finance before the end of the year which will provoke disorder in the province and lead to foreign intervention. Nothing is known so far regarding the report in the Chinese papers as to the head of the Englishman said to have been brought into Wei-hsi-ti. It is stated that the head was in possession of the local tribesmen so far back as April.

CHINA'S ARMY.

RUMOURED AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Sept. 13.

It is persistently reported here in well-informed circles that an agreement has been partly reached with Germany, whereby China will employ a German Lieutenant-General with a staff of six officers and an interpreter at Peking, and two hundred officers distributed throughout the country. The cost of the scheme is estimated at four million marks, of which Messrs. Krupp will provide a million. No confirmation of the report can be obtained, but it is generally accepted as correct.

PEARL NECKLACE THEFT.

DIAMOND BROKER'S DRAMATIC EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

A Paris diamond broker, Quadratstein, who assisted the police in the hunt for the famous necklace, gave some dramatic evidence this afternoon He said that one of the prisoners had informed him that it cost £2,400 to obtain the necklace. Of this sum two hundred pounds had been promised to each of two postmen. Each has been paid one hundred. He had also been told that one of the prisoners had snatched the Goldschmidt pearls London in 1909. They were valued £40,000.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Further evidence was given to-day in the necklace case. M. Brandstaater, the French diamond broker, described interviews with three of the accused at a hotel in London, where he saw the necklace in possession of one of the prisoners.

NTERNATIONAL MOTOR BOAT RACE.

BRITAIN RETAINS THE TROPHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COWES, Sept. 12.

In the contest for the International Motor Boat Trophy, the British hydroplane "Maple Leaf Fourth" won two out of three races, the other win going to a French competitor. Britain thus retains the Trophy.

LOREBURN PROPOSAL.

OPINION HOURLY FLUCTUATING.

SIR. E. CARSON'S THREAT.

"STEADY PERSISTENT OPPOSITION."

EXCITEMENT IN IRELAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Opinions with regard to Lord Loreburn's proposed conference appear to fluctuate hourly.

The evening papers resume a hopeful aspect and characterise the comments of the morning papers as a mass of confused reading. They declare that everywhere there is an air of caution and reserve, but that nowhere is an aversion to a settlement of the Home Rule Bill question by consent so violent as to be insuperable.

The "Westminster Gazette" is again concilitory in tone and admits that the appeal for a conference comes from the Liberal quarter, but it says it is equally true that Unionists would gain much by such a settlement.

"LIBERAL FLAG OF DISTRESS."

Meanwhile considerable excitement has been created in Ireland. The Nationalists admit that the proposal is gravely disconcerting, while the Ulsterites say it is the Liberal flag of distress.

"A MOMENTOUS APPEAL."

"NATION" FAVOURS SETTLEMENT BY CONSENT.

The Liberal weekly journal "Nation" describes Lord Loreburn's appeal as a momentous one. The journal favours settlement by consent.

EARL GREY'S SUGGESTION.

APPLICATION OF THE FEDERAL PRINCIPLE.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Earl Grey, in a letter to the "Times", agrees with Lord Loreburn that the interests of Britain demand a joint effort by both Parties to secure the reconsideration of an ill-conceived measure, the possible passage of which Earl Grey believes even Ministers regard with the gravest apprehension. Earl Grey adds that the application of the Federal principle to the United Kingdom offers an alternative plan which could be safely accepted by all parties.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

THE MANDATE "A DRESSED-UP CORPSE."

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking at Durham, to-day, said, in reply to Lord Loreburn's letter that the mandate was only a dressed-up corpse. The letter showed that men were beginning to realise the gravity of the situation at the eleventh hour. Ulster would never abandon the principle of Government by Imperial Parliament, but outside that, he would make many sacrifices to come to an agreement.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The following is a fuller version of Sir Edward Carson's speech at Durham:—

Lord Loreburn's letter left the question of Home Rule different from what it had been before, and Sir Edward Carson asked what had now become of the Government's mandate? It would doubtless be paraded to the bitter end, but it was only a dressed-up corpse. It was something that serious men were beginning to realise the whole gravity of the situation, but even Lord Loreburn did not realise the whole gravity. There were not going to be spasmodic riots if Government persisted in the Bill.

"NOT OF THE SLIGHTEST USE."

"We shall make Government by Home Rule impossible by steady, persistent opposition to its every act. We will never acknowledge ourselves citizens of the Parliament in Dublin. We will ever acknowledge the power of the Imperial Parliament under the King. Let those who can take that from us. The very fact of Lord Loreburn making the proposal shows that Lord Loreburn does not grasp the rudiments of the question; he does not see the gulf between Mr. Redmond and myself. Until you can reconcile our fundamentally different views it is not of the slightest use pretending to meet in conference which must prove abortive.

THE POSITION OF THE KING.

Referring to the discussions regarding the position of the King, Sir Edward refused to express his views because there was no tribunal to settle the question. But it was the duty of the Premier to advise the King to appeal to the people."

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

In conclusion Sir Edward Carson said he would return to Ulster this week, and would joyfully and eargerly have a provisional Government ready to take over in trust, for the Empire and the King such parts of the Government as would protect us from a Home Rule Parliament.

THREE PREMISES.

COMMON BASIS ESSENTIAL.

Mr. Ellis Griffith, speaking at Abernethy, said that Lord Loreburn's letter had raised a new aspect of the Home Rule question.

Liberals and Nationalists had never been unwilling to confer with their opponents, with a view to some measure of Home Rule by consent, but it was impossible to enter a conference unless there was a common basis for discussion. Every member of the conference must agree regarding three premises. Firstly that there must be a change of Government in Ireland, secondly, that change must place a greater share of Government in the hands of Irishmen, and thirdly, that there must be a parliament, or assembly, or council, representing the views of Ireland as a whole.

ANOTHER GERMAN FLYING FATALITY.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH IN A WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Sept. 12.

The aviator Lorenz fell a thousand feet yesterday. This makes the twenty-fifth air fatality in Germany during the past week.

THE WORLD'S COTTON.

COTTON PICKING APPARATUS WANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

At the Ghent Congress of Textile Institutes, Mr. Taylor, of Manchester, read a paper showing that in 27 years the production of the world's raw cotton had increased by 130 per cent., yet, in spite of higher prices, it had been absorbed and more could have been used. He estimated that by 1940 the annual consumption would be from thirty million to thirty-five million bales. Great impetus would be given to the production by an invention of a mechanical apparatus for cotton picking. He suggested that the Government or other interested bodies should offer a reward for such invention.

KENTON STATION BURNED.

SUFFRAGETTES' LATEST EXPLOIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Kenton Station, (Northumberland), has been burned. The loss is stated to be a thousand pounds sterling. Luggage tags have been found on the scene inscribed "Asquith is responsible for militancy. Apply to him for the damage."

SITUATION IN SOMALILAND.

INDIAN TROOPS TO REMAIN AT BERBERA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Reuter learns that the situation in Somaliland is quiet. The Indian troops which were sent from Aden after the recent reverse, will remain at Berbera, where the troops from Sheikh and Burao are also concentrated. The Mulla is quiet.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

YUVARAJ OF MYSORE IN DUBLIN.

THE DRAMATISATION OF DORIAN GRAY.

CAMELS AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

(From our Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Those who have decided to spend their autumn holidays in England or Scotland have been fortunate in the weather, even London having been quite pleasant, save for at least one night of oppressive heat. That was yesterday, but a passing thunderstorm, as I write, has given place to renewed sunshine in a fresher atmosphere. Our only trouble has been a strike of painters, I mean the humble folk of the building trade, not contributors to the Royal Academy. The latter might have been spared, but the former are all important at this time of the year; especially with the work of restoration at Buckingham Palace in progress. Our streets are promenaded by gentlemen with small badges in their button holes and ribbons on their arms on which the word "picket" is printed. Those individuals are evidently intent on seeing the strike carried on with thoroughness. One of the indirect causes of this strike has been temporary cessation of the fountains in Trafalgar Square.

THE KING'S MOVEMENTS.

In the meanwhile it looks as though the King will spend a longer time in Scotland than was originally intended. His Majesty has had excellent sport, only interrupted by the death of Arthur Grant, eldest son of the head stalker at Balmoral. King George temporarily stopped all sport, and at the funeral was represented by Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, who since his return from India has enjoyed his fair share of attendance at the Court. Their Majesties sent a very beautiful wreath to the graveside, as also did Princess Mary and the young Princes. It is now definitely stated that the King will pay his first visit to the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth on December 8th, where he expects to enjoy at least five days' shooting.

Lord Lawrence, whose death is just reported at the age of sixty-seven was the son of the famous Viceroy of India, who it may be mentioned was, after his return to England, first chairman of the London School Board. The deceased peer, who was of course, the second holder of the title, had led a useful, if not highly distinguished life, and what he undertook was carried out with pains and ability. Among other duties he occupied the position of Lord-in-Waiting to both Queen Victoria and King Edward. The late Lord Lawrence's mother, who was a Hamilton prior to her marriage, is still alive at the advanced age of ninety-three.

YUVARAJ OF MYSORE.

One of the most notable figures at the Dublin Show this week was the Yuvaraj of Mysore, who accompained the Viceroy on his visits. His Highness was also present at a great dance that Lord Aberdeen gave on Tuesday night. It was a very brilliant affair and all that is youthful and beautiful in Dublin Society was present. His Excellency wore the Star and Ribbon of the Thistle and other decorations, with ordinary evening dress, while Lady Aberdeen was dressed in gold and grey brocade, with a tiara and necklace of emeralds and diamonds. The most beautiful display of diamonds was made by the Countess of Mayo who was in a gown of black and blue. It has indeed been a gay week in Dublin, one of the smartest assemblies having been a gathering in Phœnix Park to witness a polo-match between the Woodpeckers and Hillmorton. The Woodpeckers who lost the match, included the Duke of Westminister, Lord Dalmeny, Captain Herbert Wilson and Captain Hardress Lloyd. Captain Herbert Wilson, by the way, has been much to the fore lately as a polo player. He is a younger brother of the Countess of Huntingdon and a son of, the late Sir Samuel Wilson, the well-known Australian millionaire squatter. His elder brother married Lady Sarah Spencer-Churchill, who as Lady Sarah Wilson was present during the siege of Mafeking. The late Sir Samuel Wilson did much for the Conservative party and his son, having married Lord Randolph Churchill's sister at a time when that statesman was a power in the party, it was generally expected that a higher title than his mere knighthood would have been offered him. Such however was not the case. In his will Sir Samuel left Lady Sarah and her husband the Wilson family pictures.

Another boy has been born to that expectionally handsome couple Sir Reginald and Lady Pole-Carew. The latter, Lord Ormonde's lovely daughter, like her sister, is as much distinguished by her carriage and the exquisite setting of her head on her shoulders as by the beauty of her features and her charm of expression. Her husband, who is heir-presumptive to Sir Frederick de la Pole, Bart. of Shute House, Axminster, earned distinction in South Africa. It may be remembered that he resigned from the army owing to his inability to agree with the policy of the authorities at Whitehall, and has since sat in Parliament as member for the Bodmin division of Cornwall. Sir Reginald and Lady Pole-Carew are considered the best looking couple in London Society.

TWO BIRTHDAYS.

Two wealthy peers are celebrating their birthdays as I write, one the youthful inheritor of a long list of titles, the other the aged holder of a modern title. The Duke of Sutherland, who is twenty-five, succeeded his father two months ago and is the owner of immense estates in England and Scotland, to which his father added tracts of farmland in Canada. The bulk of the family fortune, however, emanates from collieries in Staffordshire. He is a great nephew of Lord Ronald Gower and a nephew of the Countess of Warwick. The family have recently dropped the name of Leveson, and now call themselves Sutherland-Gower. Until a few years ago they were known as Leveson-Gower as the descendants of a baronet of the name of Levison who went bail for the famous Duke of Monmouth.

The venerable Lord Wimborne, who has just entered his eightieth year, also owes his great fortune to the coal mines of the Midlands. His father, Sir John Guest, was the founder of the great firm that has since, by amalgamation, become Guest, Keene and Nettlefold. The late Sir John Guest was in every way a self-made man, having begun life in a humble capacity. Lord Wimborne married the sister of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, but owes his peerage to Mr. Gladstone, of whom he was a great supporter. Lady Wimborne is a very energetic woman, and by her wealth and influence has been the chief support of those latter day protestants, the Kensitites, whose cause she has supported with uncompromising spirit.

At one time Lady Wimborne was responsible for a Bible shop near Bond Street, which has since been closed. At the family place, Canford Manor, Dorsetshire, Lady Wimborne is a great power. She practically manages her husband's estates, which comprise property in Poole and Bournemouth; while her political influence is the envy of rival dames. Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, her eldest son, was created a peer three years ago. Lady Wimborne may be described as the latest of the great political hostesses, for, although others have since given parties, both Liberal and Tory, Lady Wimborne's great gathering on the occasion of the Free Trade split in the Balfour Cabinet was the only recent assembly worthy to rank with the historic entertainments of the Lady Derbys, Londonderrys, and Jerseys, of Disraelian days. I remember it well, and look back with a certain amount of pathetic interest on the great figures present that have since passed away. The late Duke of Devonshire, who is said to have died with the characteristic remark that he was "glad it was all over!"; the late Sir William Harcourt, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and that remarkably clever woman and staunch friend, the Hon. Helen Henniker.

"DORIAN GRAY" DRAMATISED.

The "Picture of Dorian Gray" has been dramatised and produced in London. I wonder how many of your eaders have read the "Picture of Dorian Gray," the only novel ever written by the late Oscar Wilde. In England it was never duly appreciated. England understands little in literature that leaves the paths of melodrama and caricature trodden by Charles Dickens, or the deep psychology of George Elliot. New generations have sprung up since the days of Henry Fielding and even the boisterous humanity of that great genius has little appreciation now. "Dorian Gray" written by a lord of language, a master of art, and a born wit, has little that appeals to a nation of critics who look askance at all who do not wear the broadcloth and black tie of mediocrity. France, Germany and Austria may appreciate the work at its true value, but not John Bull; though the late Walter Pater described it as Edgar Allen Poe, but with an artistic finish to which Edgar Allan Poe never rose.

Whether "Dorian Gray" lends itself to dramatisation is another matter. It has been left to a Frenchman to produce it, and whatever else may be said, M. Lou Tellegen's production at the Vaudeville Theatre will remain an event in the modern history of English drama. The task which the playwright, Mr. G. Constant Lounsbery, set himself to accomplish was an ambitious one and few will blame him if the result is open to some criticism. Great artist and handsome man as M Tellegen is, it was impossible for him or any other actor of intellect to suggest exactly the "Dorian Gray" of Wilde's imagination, a youth essentially the off-spring of the English public school, possessed of the genius of his kind rather than intellectual force. However, M. Tellegen's production is an event of distinction and will attract attention through the artistic world. It was received with great applause last night, the cheaper parts of the house, especially, having shewn great enthusiasm. The complaint of several newspaper critics, of whom he of the "Daily Telegraph" is an example, that the characters in the book are false and the wit the result of forced labour, is not justified. What this critic should have said was that the characters drawn had not, so far, been recognised by him in his social circle, and that, never perhaps having known Oscar Wilde, he *assumed* the wit was laboured.

The next production of importance will be Sir Herbert Tree's, "Joseph and his Bretheren" at His Majesty's Sir Herbert is taking great pains to render the oriental atmosphere as realistic as possible, and I hear that since his return from Marienbad, he has shewn an energy in improving and altering that has been the despair of his staff. In the meanwhile Arab steeds, camels and other natives of the desert may be seen entering and leaving the stage door with the air of experienced actors. Sir Herbert is nothing if not original, and a notice in Hebrew hung outside the artistes' entrance, is the delight of small Hebrews on their way to the neighbouring synagogue. Beyond a production at the Comedy that promises well there is little to relate of the theatrical world. I send by this mail a portrait of Miss Ruby Miller, who is one of the successes in Mr. James Welch's season at the Criterion, to which I referred last week.*

MR. BERNARD QUARITCH.

There has just passed away in Brighton the famous son of a famous father. This was Mr. Bernard Quaritch, perhaps the best known bookseller and bibliophile in the country, whose father was described as the "First bookseller in the world." The late Mr. Quaritch was not only a highly interesting companio , but an extremely genial and popular man. The story of his father's fortune is one of the romances of business. He had been assistant to a Covent garden bookseller at 24s. a week, but gave up the situation to start a business of his own. His ability was exceptional and he rapidly climbed the ladder which eventually landed him at the top of his trade.

PRINCESS INDIRA'S "ROMANCE."

A few of your readers, it may be, have been inside an English Registry Office. If they have, they are not likely to forget the desolating surroundings which our authorities, in their wisdom, deem appropriate to the performance of the civil ceremony of marriage. There is nothing like it in the world outside the dominions of King George: and they provided the background a few days ago of the "romance," as the papers call it, of Princess Indira of Baroda and Maharaj-Kumar Jitendra of Cooch Behar. The civil procedure was enacted at the Paddington Registry Office, in Harrow Road, not far from the familiar terminus of the Great Western Railway. A small knot of people only were in attendance. With the bride were a secretary-companion, an Indian aide-de-camp, the solicitor, and Mr. Harding, a former private secretary to His Highness the Gaekwar. With the bridegroom (dressed for the occasion in a grey English suit) were his mother, the Maharani of Cooch Behar, and several other members of the family. In addition, the two Indian members of the Secretary of State's Council—Sir Krishna Gupta and Mirza Abbas Ali Baig were present. Circumstances connected with both families, it had been announced, made it necessary that the marriage should be as quiet as possible. Then followed the religious ceremony with Brahmo rites at the Buckingham Palace Hotel, Princess Indira having, at an earlier hour of the day, before the visit to the Registry Office, been formally received into the Brahmo Samaj. There was a large gathering of Indians at the reception held at the town house of the Maharani of Cooch Behar. And there, so far as the newspapers and their public are concerned, ends the "romance" of the Baroda wedding.

*The portrait appeared in our issue of Saturday.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

DELEGATES MEET.

SETTLEMENT APPROACHING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13.

The Turkish and Bulgarian delegates met this afternoon. It was subsequently announced that examination of the proposals of both sides affords grounds for hoping that a satisfactory settlement is approaching.

U. S. A. AND MEXICO.

TRANSPORT OF DESTITUTE AMERICANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution appropriating a hundred thousand dollars to transport destitute Americans from Mexico.

AMONG THE MONGOLS.

MR. GRANT'S BODY RECOVERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The body of Mr. Grant, who was killed in July by the Mongols and the three Chinese whom he refused to desert, have been recovered. Mr. Grant's body has been brought to Kalgan. The bullet in the head proves that death was instantaneous.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN BRITAIN.

MANCHESTER DOCKERS' STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

It is expected that as a result of the action of the masters there will shortly be thirty thousand unemployed in Dublin.

The Farmers' Association has decided not to employ any members of the Transport Union. Two thousand farm labourers are already out.

3,500 dockers of the Manchester Ship Canal, at Salford have struck.

The tug-boat men on the Tyne will strike to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The London painters have agreed to accept the masters' terms. The decision affects seven thousand men.

DUBLIN LABOUR TROUBLES.

THOUSAND CARRIERS DISMISSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DUBLIN, Sept. 12.

The master carriers have dismissed a thousand men for refusing to handle goods of firms affected by the Labour troubles.

DERRY RIOTS.

FIFTY SUMMONSES ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 12

The Crown has issued fifty summonses in connection with the Londonderry riot for unlawful assembly on August 12th.

MR. BONAR LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Mr. Bonar Law motored yesterday from Perth to Meikleour, Lord Lansdowne's Scottish seat. He is expected to proceed to Balmoral to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Curzon are staying at Balmoral.

THE AMERICA CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEWPORT, (Rhode Island), Sept. 13.

Robert Wemmons will sail the defender of the America Cup now being built by Herreshoff. It is practically certain that second and possibly third candidates for the honour of defending the Cup will be built.

PERSIAN REGENT RETURNING HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Persian Regent has left Vienna for Teheran.

MAUD ALLAN AND INDIA.

TO SAIL ON SEPT. 28TH.

WILL BE SUPPORTED BY THE CHERNIAVSKYS.

A cable received by Mr. Howard Edie from Maud Allan states that she is sailing for India on the 28th instant; also that she has amalgamated with the famous Leo, Jan and Mischel Cherniavsky for the forthcoming Tour in India and the East, which will include China, Japan, the Philippine Islands and the Straits Settlements. Mr. Edie thinks that the company will be the most powerful attraction that has ever visited these parts.

Leo Cherniavsky cables:—"Have definitely fixed with Maud Allan to join forces in artistic invasion of India and the East; the sceptics will capitulate when they see Maud Allan's marvellous work. She is the most musical woman I have ever met and says our music inspires her, wonderfully enhancing her work."

"We met," says Mr. Edie, "Maud Allan in South Africa,—I was then only associated with the Cherniavskys,—and we discussed the present amalgamation; but consideration of the enormous expense induced us to abandon the idea, until we prospected India and the East for ourselves. During the Cherniavskys' previous tour, we sounded the people of India and the East as to the support likely to be given to Maud Allan supported by an expensive company, and we deduced the fact that apart from the Europeans there were tens of thousands of Indians and Parsees desirous of seeing an artist who would influence for good the art of Indian dancing. The Cherniavskys' music alone is probably the most artistic thing ever heard in India; add to this the work of one of the world's greatest artists and you have a combination that might easily be considered excellent in Paradise, and whose performances immortals might delight in. Certainly the performances will surpass, I should imaginefi those likely to be experienced by many of the pessimists when they reach that distant shore. The pessimist is a stumbling block to progress and belongs to the class to whom we are indebted for decadent civilizations."

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS REGARDING SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council will be held on the 19th instant. Mr. Mark will introduce a bill relating to fisheries in the Punjab and refer it to a Select Committee. Mr. Fenton will present the Select Committee report on the Punjab Excise Bill and ask the Council to pass the measure. There are a large number of questions tabled for the meeting. Mr. Shadilal will ask: "Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which the taxpayers of Simla were deprived of the privilege of electing their representatives to the Municipal Committee? It the Government aware that the taxpayers value the right of electing a member to the Municipal Committee and are dissatisfied with the present constitution of the Simla Committee. Will the Government be pleased to reconsider the matter and restore to the taxpayers the privilege of election which they had enjoyed before the change was made?"

Mr. Shafi will ask: Will the Government be pleased to state for the information of the Council (a) when will the scheme of appointment of District and Sessions Judges sanctioned by the Secretary of State some time ago be actually introduced in the Punjab? (b) What is the reason of the delay in introducing the Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act necessitated by that scheme and when is the Bill likely to be introduced in the council.

CALCUTTA FIRM AND MINING ASSOCIATION.

DISPUTE OVER WAGON SUPPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., have withdrawn all the colliery companies of which they are managing Agents from the Indian Mining Association. They appealed to the Association for assistance in obtaining sufficient wagons to supply contracts for the South Indian Railway from Canch colliery. The Committee of the Mining Association held they could give no assistance since Messrs. A. Yule should not have accepted the contract for more than the known wagon allotment to the Colliery. The firm replied that their allotment was inadequate and the contract was only for one-third of the raising, also that shipments are possible only at certain seasons of the year. The Committee replied that it could not alter its decision in justice to other companies. Messrs. Yule then sent the resignation of the Bengal Coal Co., Bengal-Giridih, Bengal-Bhatdee, Khatras-Jheria, and Bengal-Nagpore companies.

CAWNPORE RIOTS.

CASE IN ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Ryves, Mr. Dillon with others presented applications for bail on behalf of the accused in the Cawnpore mosque riot cases. Mr. Dillon drew the attention of the court to the provisions of Section 498, Criminal Procedure Code, which gave special power to the High Court to admit persons to bail in any case and in support cited two cases where accused charged with murder were admitted to bail. Counsel submitted that the evidence for the prosecution was of a very general kind.

Mr. Dillon further said that the charge under Section 333 I. P. C. was of a technical nature. Counsel for the prosecution in lower court offered to give up that charge and to go on with the case under Section 147 I. P. C., in which case the accused could claim bail as a matter of right but counsel for the defence would not give the assurance wanted by Mr. Boys.

Mr. Justice Ryves: Of course, not.

Mr. Dillon, containing, said he could not understand why the prosecution were opposing the application. The witnesses were mainly officials and persons who could not possibly be tampered with nor were the accused likely to abscond.

Mr. Justice Ryves: You must satisfy me that there is a strong probability of acquittal.

Mr. Dillon: The evidence is all one way and we cannot go into that now. Would His Lordship without prejudging the case give us bail? It was a very exceptional kind of case where the accused showed perhaps mistaken religious zeal and His Lordship ought to regard the attitude of the prosecution in the court below.

His Lordship remarked that no court could be in any way bound by what the prosecutor says.

Mr. Boys said that he was expecting definite and further discussion. At the suggestion of His Lordship it was decided to take back the applications and present them again on Monday when Mr. Boys would be fully prepared.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN BENGAL.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" ON COMING CHANGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Referring to the new spirit of enterprise and adventure amongst the Bengalee students evidenced during the recent floods a European gentleman writes: "Obviously Europeans must be greatly affected by the coming changes. He is here not because he is superior to the Indian in brain but because he has grit and character. If the new generation of Indians also display grit and character, what excuse will there be for bringing out Europeans to govern the country and conrol industrial enterprise? However, I don't wish to labour what may seem a very selfish view. If the Bengalees turn out better men than we are, so much the worse for us.

The "Englishman" which published the above letter describes it as a startling view.

Commenting on it the "Bengalee" says: "Our young men work, we can say by way of reassuring the writer without an eye to the fruit, but if nothing can stand between the character and its due as the writer seems to apprehend, his concern, we are afraid, will not stay young Bengal from their course of self-improvement."

PAMPHLETS FORFEITED.

U. P. GOVERNMENT'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces under the provisions of the Indian Press Act has forfeited the Urdu pamphlet entitled "Bloody Warrahoe of Cawnpore," compiled by Khwaja Hassan Nizami and printed at Meerut; also the issues of the Union Gazette published at Bareilly containing the article Mashhad-i-Akbar and the Pitiful Sight of Aderna (Adrianople), in Cawnpore, reproduced from the "Al-Hilal" newspaper of Calcutta.

HOWRAH ARMS CASE.

HEARING ADJOURNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Narendra Nath Banerji, the accused in the Howrah arms case, was examined by Mr. K. N. Mitter, Subdivisional Officer of Howrah. He repeated his statement already published in which he alleged that the arms were given to him by others including some of the accused in the Howrah Gang Case. He had received five revolvers from Jogesh Mitter of Sibpur and two from Keshori of Sibpur. The hearing was adjourned to Wednesday.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BETRAYAL.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATIONS' PROTEST.

LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

The following is the further reply received by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association from The Secretary of State for India to the communication submitted by them regarding the South African Immigration Act:—

From S. H. Slater, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department.

To—Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Chairman, Council Presidency Association, Bombay.

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 5518-5519-15, dated the 14th July 1913, I am directed to say that the Secretary of State for India has requested the Government of India to inform you that questions connected with the South Africa Immigration Act are engaging his most careful consideration in Council.—I have, etc. (Signed) S. H. Slater.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

THE EXCELSIOR.

At this place of amusement Miss Alice Digby continues to be the sole attraction on the variety side of the programme. The pictures include some rather indistinct views of the Parsis v. Mahomedans cricket match. A wonderful film is that of the trained grasshoppers and ants. These pupils of Prof. Lozki's are made to act for a film entitled "The Ant and the Grasshopper", founded on one of LaFontaine's fables. The dramatic element is furnished in "The Tragady of the Black Rock", a story in two parts. This is a tale of how a jealous husband was saved from committing the terrible crime of murder. Another adventure of the great Max Linder forms the comic subject, and Pathe's Gazette is as usual of great interest.

...... AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

The programme now being shown at the America-India Cinema is as attractive as its predecessors. It contains a number of really fine films, of which the most noteworthy is the story of Babylon's beautiful queen. "Fighting Dan" is a fine story of the American War and is full of exciting incidents, which hold the audience spell-bound throughout. The comic element in the programme is also well maintained by a number of side-splitting comics.

CORONATION.

This week's programme at the Coronation Cinematograph includes three star films, "The Panther's Prey", a thrilling wild animal masterpiece, "Doomed", a detective drama, and "Serpentine Dancer". For the Parsi New year holidays good business has been seen at this popular theatre and this is due to the excellent selection of films. There is also quite a budget of comics for presentation.

ANIMALS' HELL IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I quote the following horrible facts from an article on the sufferings of Indian animals, by the Hon. Mrs. Charlton, which appeared in "The Animal World," April, 1913, the journal of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London:—

1. In the markets of all Indian towns there is shameful ill-usage of wild birds. Ducks, snipe, and other birds, often with their legs dislocated, or too cramped to stand, are kept starving and thirsty until sold or killed.

2. Birds will be found exposed for sale with broken wings, with eyes put out, or the lids sewn up, and a constant habit in the new market of Calcutta is the plucking of fowls alive.

3. The traders (for foreign steamers) first deprive the birds of their feathers, and then coop them up for the night in a cramped basket. In the morning, about 80 per cent. are found dead, and those that are still alive have their necks wrung.

4. In Calcutta, cows, kept without light or air, are subjected twice daily to processes of torture only known in India.

Wizened little calves, looking a week old, but really aged three months, are literally starved to death.

5. When I was at Simla whole crates of unfortunate creatures were dumped down on Kalka platform, and were left for a night or longer without water.

I appeal to Indian and English candidates for Heaven to kindly study the various diabolical crueltios suffered by millions of poor, dumb, defenceless animals in India, and do what they can to stop them. The Merciful go to Heaven, the cruel go to Hell.

Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, India, Aug. 26.

FIRE AT APOLLO BUNDER.

A fire broke out on Saturday evening in a chimney in "White House", Apollo Bunder, Bombay, but it was quickly put out, and the damage done is believed to be very little.

POONA FLOWER SHOW.

PRIZE-WINNERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 12.

The following were the chief prize winners at to-day's Flower Show:—

Class (1) Cut Flowers; (1) 12 cut Roses,—Miss M. N. Patel 1st, Miss P. A. Wadia 2nd, Mr. Anandji Nanji 3rd.

(2) 6 cut Roses,—Mr. Mountford 1st, Miss N. M. Patel (Special).

(3) Single cut Rose,—Mr. Anandji Nanji 1st, Miss N. M. Patel 2nd.

(4) 12 cut double Dhalias,—Mr. Mountford 1st, Mrs. Donovan (Special) Mr. Mountford (Special).

(5) 12 cut Cactus Dhalias,—Mr. Symons 1st, Col. Perkins 2nd, Mr. Khandwani (Special).

(6) 12 cut Pompom Dhalias,—Mr. R. P. Kanetkar 1st.

(7) 12 cut Single Dhalias,—Mrs. Beale 1st, Mr. R. P. Kanetkar 2nd.

(8) cut Geraniums,—Col. Perkins 1st, Miss P. A. Wadia (Special).

(9) 12 cut Asters,—Miss N. M. Patel 1st, Mr. Anandji Nanji 2nd.

(10) 12 cut Zinnias,—Mr. Anandji Nanji 1st, Mr. Khandwani (Special), Col. Perkins (Special).

(11) 24 cut Chrysanthemums,—Mr. Symons 1st.

(12) 12 cut Chrysanthemums,—Mr. Symons 1st, Mr. Mountford 2nd.

(13) 6 cut Chrysanthemums,—Mr. Symons 1st, Captain Park (Special).

(14) 12 cut Pinks,—Col. Perkins, Hon'ble Mr. C. Hill tie; Mr. K. Nanji (Special).

(15) 12 cut Carnations,—Mr. Kennedy 1st, Miss Hudson 2nd.

(16) Best collection of cut flowers,—Mr. Symonds 1st. The Judges recommended that a special prize of a cup or a medal should be awarded for this exhibit.

(17) cut Verbenas,—Mr. Mountford 1st.

Class 2nd, Boquets and vases of flowers:—(1) Basket of cut flowers arranged by a lady,—Mrs. Trefuses 1st, Mrs. Faulds 2nd, Miss M. Wiseman 3rd. (2) Vase of flowers arranged by a lady,—Mrs. Symons 1st, Mrs. Donovan 2nd, Mrs. Baddiley 3rd. (3) Hand boquet arranged by lady,—Miss Windsor 1st, Miss Wiseman 2nd.

Class 3rd:—(1) Dinner table decoration, dinner tables (without appointments) arranged by a lady, Mrs. Donovan 1st, Miss McDonal 2nd, Mrs. Kennedy 3rd. (2) Dinner table decoration by a native servant,—Bhau Malee of Government House 1st, Col. Perkins' servant 2nd, Gymkhana Malee 3rd.

Class 4th:—Foliage plants, group of foliage plants,—Mrs. H. C. Jehangir 1st.

Calens (6 varieties),—Col. Baddeley 1st Lieut. Nottidge 2nd.

Begonias,—Mr. Hambleton 1st, Col. C. Baddeley 2nd.

Crotons,—Mr. J. Cooverjee 1st, Yerowda Jail 2nd.

Finest folliage plant,—Mr. Hombleton (Asparagus) 1st. Collection of sweet smelling foliage plants,—Mr. Nottindge 1st, Mr. Sharp's Malee 2nd.

Group of Maiden Hair fern,—Sir Cowasji Jehangir 1st, Mr. Hambleton 2nd.

Class 5th:—Public and other gardens group of foliage plants,—Ganeskhind Botanical Gardens 1st, Bund Gardens 2nd, Empress Gardens 3rd.

Group of flowering plants,—Ganeskhind Botanical Gardens 1st, Empress Gardens 2nd, Bund Gardens 3rd.

Decorated bicycles,—Miss B. Parke 1st, Miss M. Cullen and Windsar 2nd

Public Garden competition for best garden in Poona or Kirkee,—Mrs. Hambleton's garden 1st, awarded the Lady Northcote Silver Cup; Mrs. P. A. Hormusjee 2nd, Society's silver cup. Special prize Silver Weeding Hook has been awarded to Mr. G. H. Cuerdon.

MOSLEM MISSION TO ENGLAND.

RAJPUTANA LEAGUE'S TELEGRAM TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJPUTANA, Sept. 13.

The following telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Rajputana Provincial Muslim League:—The Rajputana Provincial Moslem League begs His Excellency to inform the Secretary of State that in the best interests of the British Government and Mussulmans, this League begs His Excellency to inform the Secretary of State that in the best interests of the British Government and Mussulmans, this League thinks it highly desirable that the Moslem point of view regarding the events of the last two or three years should be represented at home. Messrs. Mahoemd Ali and Syed Vazir Hussain have left for England for this purpose and this League feels confident that, living under one flag and one King as we are, the British nation at large would accord them all sympathy and support as representing seventy millions of his Majesty's subjects who would be anxiously looking for the success of the deputation.

Prayers to the Almighty were offered here after the "Maghrib" prayers for the success of the mission.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

"THE ZEMINDAR'S" SECURITY TO BE FORFEITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

The "Zemindar" of Lahore, edited by Mr. Zafrali Khan, whose writings have been drawing considerable attention of late, gives publicity to the rumour that the security of Rs. 2,000 taken from the "Zemindar" Press sometime ago is going to be forfeited and a further security of Rs. 10,000 demanded.

OPINIONS OF

The "Englishman" and Sir

The "Bengalee:—Sir Phe an admirable town-councillor b legislator because he could not convince the "Englishman" of the necessity of the Separation. Christ is no prophet because he could not convince the Jewish priests. The "Englishman" perhaps does not thi it necessary to keep a civil ton within his head in speaking of children of the soil because no argument has been offered justi the necessity of good manners. higher politics are beyond Pherozeshah Mehta. He is charged with lack of imagination originality. Of course, an imag tion that is not content with scheme of things to which the "Englishman" and the European Defence Association lend their distinguished support but ventures on the contrary to conceive a different state of things is no imagination, but rather the absence of it. Our distinguished countrymen must henceforth think and imagine like the "Englishman" to bid for the encomium of Hare Street.

The end of Sir Pherozeshah.

"The Leader"—The "Englishman" has given its verdict and the great Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is done for. He may be a good municipal councillor, but does not understand politics. He has been in the Bombay Legislative Council for twenty-two years and was in the Viceroy's Council for four years, but he is no legislator. The arrogance and impudence of an Anglo-Indian sheet has rarely gone farther. It is one thing for a critic to refuse to adopt Sir Pherozeshah's views; quite another for him to question his capacity which has been acknowledged on unnumbered occasions by Governors and Governors-General. In what has lain Sir Pherozeshah's sin that he should have been thus treated by the Hare Street paper? He does not sing the praises of the so-called European Defence Association, which not having any legitimate work indulges in the pastime of offending Indians; he wants Judical to be separated from Executive functions, which surely is a gross offence and shows utter want of knowledge (though for a wonder Lords Cross, Kimberley and Dufferin, who presumably understood politics, thought the proposal a sound one); above all, he did not oppose the transfer of the capital to Delhi, a measure which the *Englishman* can never forgive. The Hare Street paper may feel sure that no sane man will take seriously such an absurdity as it has perpetrated.

The Question India is Asking.

"The Burma Critic".—There is only one reason why India should ever become thoroughly discontented, and that is if she finds that her Magna Charta, the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, is a dead letter. Mr. Montagu says the problem of India is "the problem of Co-operation";that "the watchword of the future is co-operation" What does he mean? Is he merely playing with pleasant-sounding phrases? Is the co-operation in his mind fact or fiction? India has a right to ask that, question now. Burma will be asking it some day. If he means that educated Indians are to co-operate in the sense of lending their loyalest aid to support the present lop-sided system of admission to the Civil Service, then the discontented India of Sir John Hewett's warning must become a reality. "Co-operation" must be more than a shibboleth; it must be a reality. Indians must have tangible proof that the Queen's Proclamation is a fact, a reality; that its letter as well as its spirit actuates their rulers; that it is not regarded by them as a mere musty roll of parchment fifty odd years old. Not the most progressive of educated.

The English Mails.

"The Indian Daily Telegraph":—The question of the provision of two mails a week to India has not yet come before the Indian Government, but when the time arrives for the renewal of the mail contract the Post-master-General, if he is inclined to see the advantage of such a course, will undoubtedly have the benefit of much advice. The home Press has for some time past been paying undue attention to the subject, and doubless shipping companies who are engaged in the Indian run are keenly interested. The "Morning Post's" proposals that the mid-week service should be given to a different company, in order to promote competition, is certainly a novel one, but might present difficulties in adoption, apart from which the need for two companies is hardly apparent. The question, however, of making Karachi the port of departure instead of Bombay, will evoke the liveliest controversy once it comes to be seriously considered, for the effect would inevitably be to deflect a good deal of Bombay's shipping trade to its northern rival. The whole argument for it rests at present on the provision of better railway communication between Karachi and Delhi, and until that can be assured, the supremacy of Bombay will remain unchallenged.

The "Pioneer" understands that the scheme for constructing feeder lines on light railways in Patiala State is making good progress. The Maharaja is taking keen personal interest in the matter and construction is likely to begin in ensuing cold weather.

Mr. Rambhuj Chaudhari Datta, President of the Bharat Shadhi Sabha, Lahore, in his recent Shudri tour, approached the most important centre of Shudri opposition in British territory, which is called Narotjaimalsingh, with great success. 2000 Dumnas being purified. The leading Hindus took part and feasted Mr. Chaudhari. Mr. Datta Chaudhari was also successful in Ratwa, Mukandpur and Nagri.

BARISAL CASE.

EXTRACTS FROM MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT.

SECRET SOCIETIES AND THEIR ORIGIN.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARISAL, Sept. 9.

e following are extracts from the ment of Mr. Nelson, Additional strate of Barisal, in the case of peror vs. Romesh Chunder Acharjya and 29 others, otherwise known as the Barisal Conspiracy case:—

On 12th May last a complaint under Section 121A. I. P. C. was lodged before me. Of the 44 persons complained against seven were not arrested, two have been tendered pardon and have been examined as witnesses, five have been discharged under Section 494 C. P. C. The remaining thirty are the subject of the present order. The evidence adduced ranges over the period from 1908 to 1913 and may be said to begin with the Deccan Anushilan Samiti and end with the searches made in May 1913.

The principal events which led to the institution of this case were the disclosures made by Rajani Kanta Das in September 1912 about dacoities committed by a gang of young Bhadraloks in Barisal, the find of ammunition, silver ornaments and incriminating papers in the box of Girindra Mohan Das in Dacca on 28th November 1912 and the searches made on 27th February 1913, when the "District organisation Scheme" and the "Rules of Membership" of a secret society were found in the person of Romesh Chandra Acharjya at Barisal.

SECRET REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETY.

After making extracts from Rules and organisation the Magistrate said:—These are the rules of a secret revolutionary society. Its revolutionary object is plainly set forth in the Rules of Membership the title of which implies that its contents are known to every member. There is nothing in the above documents to suggest that there is in the Samiti an inner circle of revolutionaries and an outer circle of innocent members to whom the revolutionary object of the society is unknown. The object of the Samiti was no secret as far as the members were concerned. It is to my mind beyond dispute that the act of joining the society, the constitution and rules of which are contained in the three documents described above, amounts to the offence of conspiring to deprive the King of the Sovereignty of British India.

OTHER DOCUMENTS.

The Question Letter was found in Girindra Mohan Das box on the 28th November 1912. The questions are to this effect. What can a number of Bengali school-boys and clerks, ignorant of warefare and timid by nature, accomplish against the British army? Success is impossible unless there is another sepoy mutiny. Is any attempt being made to win over the native army and is there any hope of success? Military training cannot be given unless secret centres are established in the hills. Is this being done? Is there any proper arrangement for the maintenance of those who have renounced the world for this work? The writer then speculates what will happen in the event of a successful revolution. The Musalmans will thwart us at every step. The luxurious Hindu Zamindars and Princes will attempt to extend their privileges, who will oppose them. If the successful revolutionary party has to contend with each class in turn, how can there be peace? "Consider what our situation will be if we fail in our first attempt. This time there will be no proclamation of amnesty." The writer again insists on the necessity of gaining the native army especially the Gurkhas. "We must visit the country of the Gurkhas and secure them first of all."

This document was found in Girindra's box in Dacca. It is an account of the work of the Samiti at five places in Chittagong, Noakhali and Hill Tippera. The Third Quarterly Report illustrates clearly how the rules of the District Organisation Scheme for the corruption of the minds of schoolboys were put into execution.

There can be no doubt that the document is an account of the income and expenditure of the Barisal branch of the Samiti submitted to head-quarters by Romesh shortly after he took over charge as District Organiser of Barisal. From this document, it is not difficult to infer that the main income of the society is the sale of the proceeds of dacoity. On the receipt side we have 'Received in action' one finger ring.

ORIGIN OF THE SAMITI.

It is not difficult to show that the Samiti, as it were, is a descendant of the Dacca Anushilan Samiti. The vows used by the Samiti are identical with the Addya and Anta Pratigna of the Anushilan Samiti. The district organisation scheme like the Paridarsak is to be read over carefully five times before an important work is undertaken. The headings of the quarterly report bear a close resemblance to the headings of the village notes. The rules about correspondence in the district organisation scheme appear to have been taken from the Boarding Rules of the Anushilan Samiti.

Several of the leading members of the present samiti were at one time members of the Dacca Anushilan Samiti.

SONARANG POSTAL PEON ASSAULT CASE.

At Sonarang in Munshiganj thana, a national school existed for some years. It came to an abrupt end on the 20th January 1911 when 13 of the masters and pupils of the school were arrested on a charge of assaulting and robbing a postal peon. Five of the thirteen are accused in this case. The details of the Sonarang case are unimportant. The significant fact is that we have five of the present accused including four of the most active associated together in January 1911 only 6 months after the initiation of the Dacca Conspiracy Case.

BARISAL BRANCH OF THE SAMITI.

The activities of the Barisal Branch from the Pujas of 1911, onwards are fairly fully known to us from the evidence of the approver Rajani Kanta Das. Rajani does not pretend to be acquainted with the innermost secrets of the Samiti and except in describing his initiation has little to say about its ultimate object. He is merely a humble dacoit and a somewhat unsuccessful propagandist. The list of members given by him is corroborated in a striking manner by the papers relating to the Barisal Branch which were found in Girindra's box. His circumstantial accounts of the exploits in which he took part are corroborated in many details by independent and occasionally reluctant witness. His evidence has not yet been tested by cross-examination but so far as I can judge he has spoken the truth to the best of his knowledge and recollection. Rajani Kanta Das, son of Amboica Charan Das of Angaria, was a Muharrir in Raghu Babu's cutchery at Angaria. During part of the year he used to stay at Kusangal in the house of his brother-in-law Janaki Nath Dutt who was naib of the Angaria cutchery. Shortly before the Pujas of 1911, he was introduced by Upendra Pal to Fegu Roy of Kusangal. After the usual preliminary discussion on religion and politics Fegu induced Rajani to join a society for the restoration of the ancient religion and incidentally for the establishment of a Hindu Government. Rajani took the vows at a temple in Kusangal. A few days after his initiation Fegu took Rajani to Barisal where Rajani pointed out to him a C. I. D. constable named Kunja Behari Mitra of Angaria whom Fegu was anxious to know by sight.

MURDER OF MONMOHON GHOSE.

On this same occasion Fegu told Rajani that Monmohon Ghose and Kunja Mitra were enemies of the Samiti and that men were coming from Dacca to murder Monmohon. On the day of the Coronation celebration Rajani met Fegu on the road between Abhayanil and Manpasha and was told that Monmohon had been murdered the night before and that Fegu had left Barisal by the Khulna mail steamer after leave of the man who had come from Dacca to murder Monmohon. There is, however, no mention of this incident in Rajani's first statement to Babu Syma Charan Dutt.

BIRANGAL DACOITY.

On the night of 24th May, 1912, a dacoity was committed in the house of Proladh Saha of Birangal. Some time about the beginning of May, two young men paid a visit to the house of Proladh Saha. They admired the doors of the main hut and examined them closely. They had some talk with the son of Proladh, with his clerk Kali Prosanno Pal and with the Pandit of the school held at Proladh's bari. One of them gave his name as Nisi Kanta Dutt. The other said he belonged to the Ray family of Kusangal. He was subsequently identified as Fegu Ray. There can be no doubt that this was reconnaissance preparatory to the dacoity.

Rajani received a letter from Fegu asking him to come to Kusangal. He went there and spent the day concealed in Fegu's house. After dark the dacoits began to assemble there. They went by boat to Birangal. When they arrived there they found that the bottle-torches had been left behind. Fegu and Rohini Guha went to search for them. Nisi Dutt the captain then made his dispositions as before. When everything was ready it was one o'clock and Nisi Dutt considering that there was not sufficient time left abandoned the attempt. Next evening the dacoits again assembled at Fegu's bari. This time nothing was forgotten. The dacoity was successfully accomplished and the loot was taken back to Fegu's bari.

Fegu Ray was arrested in connection with the Birangal Dacoity on 11th June and was released on bail on 24th and went to Deoghar in Hazaribagh. Shortly after his return he went to Dacca and on the 12th September 1912, Rajani made a statement.

DACCA BRANCH OF THE SAMITI.

The proceedings of the Dacca Branch from April to November, 1912, are known to us from the evidence of the approver Girindra Mohan Das. Girindra is the son of a Deputy Magistrate who has a distinguished record of service. As a school boy he bore an excellent character. At the age of 17 he went up for the Matriculation Examination and passed easily in the first class. His connection with the Samiti began in April 1912 after the examination and before his admission to Dacca College. He appears to have been a very zealous recruit and was early trusted with the custody of ammunition. When the loot of the Nangalband dacoity was found in his box, he made a confession implicating only himself and one or two others who were known to be his associates. Since then he has made several statements gradually disclosing more of his knowledge of the Samiti and its members.

In the end of April 1912 Girindra was approached by his classmate Sarada Bhattacharyya who asked him what was his aim in life. Girindra replied that he wanted to lead an honest and religious life. Sarada promised to introduce him to some friends of similar ideals and next day took him to the river bank and introduced him to Bani Kanta Acharyya. Bani Kanta lent him the lives of Mazzini and Garibaldi to read. Girinda was soon afterwards introduced to Madan Mohan Bhaumik, Narendra Mohan Sen and Manindra Bhusan Roy on the river bank and discussed politics and religion with them. He was given "Swadhinata Itihash," "Desher Khotha" and several works of Birekananda to read. About a fortnigh afterwards he was taken to a temple of Kali at the Swamibagh where he took the vows and read the rules of membership. After this Girindra used to go regularly to the river bank in the afternoon. There he met other members of the Samiti. According to him Narendra Sen was the general leader of the Samiti. Monindra looked after the affairs of the Samiti in Dacca Town, Madan Bhaumik and Kali Charan alias Trailakhya Chakravarti, belonged to the 'action' (i.e. dacoity) department, and Pratul Ganguli was in charge of the Arms Department. All letters for members used to come addressed to one man. Parimal Sarkar was the common addressee for part of the time. The members met regularly on the river bank. Afterwards when the Police were known to be watching them at the Coronation Gardens other meeting places were resorted to the Ramna, the old Lines and the Victoria Gardens. The Samiti had a library which was kept at first by Madan Bhaumik afterwards by one Kalipada Babu who lived in the house of Babu Srish Chandra Chatterji, Pleader.

Unlike Rajani, Girindra was not a man of action. He was asked to take part in the Panam and Nagalband dacoities but declined on the ground that his father was at home. Very soon after his initiation he was entrusted with the care of ammunition and papers which were made over to him at different times by Ramesh Acharyya and others. He cleaned guns in the house of Narendra Sen at Narinda and assisted in carrying guns from the house of Khagendra Chaudhuri to the house of Pratul Ganguli.

MURDER OF RATI LAL ROY.

On 16th September 1912 Inspector Umesh Chandra Chandra receiver certain information about Madan Bhaumik and others. In consequence of the information he went on several evenings to the Coronation Gardens near the Sadar Ghat. He asked the Superintendent of Police to depute Head Constable Rati Lal Roy to watch this gang and Narendra Banerji was also employed on the same duty. These two officers used to watch on the river bank in the evening and report what they had seen to Umesh Babu after dark. From Girindra we learn that the associates knew that Umesh Babu and Rati Lal Roy were watching them.

About 7th P. M. on the 24th September the 5th day of his watch, Rati Lal Roy reported to Umesh Babu that he had seen none of the suspects that evening. About 7-15 he left Umesh Babu's basha and ten minutes later he was shot in Julanbari Lane. Next morninging the Police Superintendent and other police officers who were sitting at the scene of the murder met Trailakhya Chakrabarti. He gave a false account of himself and proceedings under Section 109 were taken against him.

GIRINDRA'S ARREST.

On the morning of 26th November Ramesh Acharyya and Trailakhya Chakraberti went to Girindra's house with some books. Ramesh asked Girindra if he could clean revolvers there. Girindra consented and Ramesh went off and returned with a revolver and an automatic pistol concealed in his alwan, (Shawl). The three spent all the morning cleaning them in the baitakhana (outer house). Girindra declined to go to College. Tailakhya breakfasted there but Ramesh went away for his breakfast and returned again. They continued cleaning the pistol till about 2-30. Girindra's mother thought his conduct very strange and telegraphed to her husband Rai Jamini Mohan Das Bahadur who had recently been transferred to Mymensingh. He came on the following day and questioned Girindra on his return from College. He also asked Girindra for the key of his box. On the pretext of bringing the key Girindra went downstairs. He left the house and hurried to the river bank to inform the other members of the Samity of his predictment. He met Ramesh Acharya and gave the key to him. Ramesh advised him to tell his father that his son would be shot if he did not return the contents of the box. They then called Madan Bhaumik and Jnan Ranjan from their houses and the four went towards Girindra's house. Girindra entered and told his mother of the Samiti's threat, asking her to tell his father. He then went out again to get the key from Ramesh. In Eyer Street he met Ramesh who told him that the key was with the "Kabiraj." Meanwhile Jamini Babu had sent information to the District Magistrate and the Police. Next morning Girindra's box was searched and he and Madan who had been detained all night were formally arrested. In Girindra's box besides the Mangalband loots were found about 700 cartridges of various kinds, 94 copies of Swadhin Bharat, a copy of Jugantar and Sandhya. The Third Quarterly Report, The Barisal List and the Barisal Accounts, a number of letters signed Nisi Kanta Gohsh, the Questions letter, a map of the 24 Parganas and some others papers and articles. On the same day the house of Madan Mohan Bhaumik was also searched. Two exercise books containing a subscription list were found. This subscription list is a very important document. There are five lists of names and after each list there are spaces for months.

LECTURES AND POLITICS.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH RECALLED.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The Government of India's letter to the Registrar of the Calcutta University in reply to the latter's letter,, in connection with the question of the appointment of the three university lecturers has been published. After dealing with the points raised by the Calcutta University, Mr. Sharp, Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department, thus treats the main question at issue:—

"It is stated that the principle that persons who have taken a prominent part in politics should not be made lecturers is now applied for the first time, that Dr. Suhrawardy had previously been appointed, and that no exception had been taken to his appointed, that it was inappropriate to negative the recommendations of the University on a new principle, that the principle itself is too comprehensive and that the order will seriously hamper the action of the University in the appointment of lecterers. I am to observe that the principle is not a new one. It has long been applied to Government servants. It was enunciated in eloquent language and with the widest application to teachers and professors by the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor in his Convocation speech of 1910. For reasons already stated it would have been embarassing to the University had the Government of India taken any action antecedent to that to which the University object. The Senate admit that it would be a disqualification in a lecturer, if the part taken by him in politics, were improper, or the movement itself objectionable, but are not prepared to admit this in the case of one who may take an honourable part in an unobjectionable movement. And they allege that literal application of the principle formulated would lead to the position, that a University lecturer cannot be permitted even in times of exceptional ferment and excitement to make strenuous efforts to keep the rising generation of young men on the side of authority, order, and discipline.

LECTURERS AND POLITICS.

I am to observe that this conclusion would not appear to follow from the attitude adopted in the speech made by the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor in 1910. The exercise of a wholesale political influence upon students is not synoymous with the taking of prominent part in politics and it would always be open to the Senate to make their recommendations with a statement of their reasons for considering that the part taken by any person recommended had not been objectionable., or such as to render him unduly prominent.

DR. SUHRAWARDYS' CASE.

"As for the minor matter of the previous appointment of Dr. Suhrawardy I am to say that since the orders of 1909 and 1911 were passe codertain new facts have been brought to the notice of the Government of India. The Government of India, are not prepared to accept the statement that at the age of 21 and after having passed a degree, a young man necessarily becomes immune from political influences, whether these are intruded into lectur or whether they merely embodied in the person of the lecturer.

"In conculsion I am to remark that the propriety of refusing to sanction the appointment of the lecturers in question is touched on only from the points of view of abstract principle, and of the academic qualifications of the gentlemen concerned. It does not appear that any members of the Senate, or the Senate collectively, have otherwise questioned the desirability of the orders which after the most careful consideration and with much regret the Government of India felt themselves compelled to issue in the interest of the student community.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

"The Government of India are bound in duty to prevent by every means in their power the exertion of unsettling influences upon the student community. They cannot ignore the mischief which has already been wrought among the pupils of certain schools and colleges in Bengal. They are anxious to co-operate with the Senate of the Calcutta University in the interest of students and of the higher intellectual life of Bengal and they therefore refrain from further comment on your letter and the debate of the 5th July. They are hopeful that the Calcutta University will not find real difficulty in carrying out the principle laid down and that with further assistance from the Government of India they will be able to advance the ideals of higher teaching which they, no less than the Government of India, have set before themselves."

THE TRAIN TRAGEDY.

STORY OF THE MURDER.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13.

The "Pioneer" gives the following precise facts about the recent train tragedy. Miss Murphy left Gorakhpur on the evening of the 3rd for Lucknow by the train that starts at 6-40 p.m. She travelled in the rear compartment of bogie 1st and 2nd class carriage, there being no other passenger in the bogie. She is said to have been seen alive at Gaur station and on reaching Babut the next station was found lying dead with her throat cut on the transverse berth of the compartment. Between the two stations it is a run of only fifteen minutes. Guard Roberts, who discovered the body, noticed only one widow was open, all others were shut and the electric light was burning. The body was taken on to Gonda accompanied by the police, and on arrival the District Traffic Superintendent took charge of it, locking up the carriage until the arrival of the magistrate. Meanwhile the police on searching the train at Gonda had discovered a parcel of clothing,—identified as belonging to the deceased—a kukri and a small child's shoe in the 3rd class compartment, two carriages in the rear of the bogie carriage. While at Gonda a constable of the Government Railway Police noticed the man Sukhu who came up to him and asked where he could get some cigarettes. The passenger train from Gonda reaches Basti at 6 a.m. When this train came in on the morning of the 4th it was surrounded by people anxious to hear the story of the murder of which news had already arrived. The same constable saw there Sukhu again and thinking this strange watched him, became suspicious and arrested him. On being searched a silver bangle cut into four pieces was found in his dhoti and this has been identified by Mr. Lyons, uncle of the deceased, as having belonged to Miss Murphy. Mr. Lyons also identified the property found in the 3rd class compartment. Some more clothing had been thrown on to the line and was picked up afterwards together with a striped Chintz kurta which had been identified as being Sukhu's by his father. The carriage in which Miss Murphy was travelling was not one with a foot-board continuous, and the medical evidence showed that there had been no outrage. It had been mentioned that the police have reasons for suspecting the sanity of the prisoner Sukhu and it cannot be prejudicing the course of justice to say that the crime has the appearance of having been due to homicidal instincts brought into activity by the sight of a lonely defenceless victim.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following is the summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 13 September 1913, giving date for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are almost clear. The moisture in the air is below the average in the south-east Punjab. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally moderately clouded. Dry weather prevails over the whole division. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jaipur and Kotah. Maximum temperature is nearly normal; the minimum is below the average at Bikaner.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in north Gujarat. Ahmedabad has had 0.32 ins. and Deesa 0.37 ins. Skies are heavily clouded in West Central India and moderately clouded elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is in defect in Kathiawar and south Gujarat and in excess in Cutch and north Gujarat; the minimum is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0.15 ins. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Karwar records 0.14 ins. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad records 0.19 ins. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bijapur; the minimum is below the average at Ahmednagar and Poona.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in north Gujarat and local in east Central Provinces, western districts of Hyderabad and the south Konkan. A few falls have occurred in the Madras Deccan, on the south Malabar coast and also in Ceylon. Colombo reports a very rough sea. Skies are heavily clouded on the Coromondal coast.

Rain in local showers is likely in north Gujarat, West Central India. A few falls may occur on the north Madras coast, the Madras Deccan, in Mysore and possibly on the Malabar coast.

AN "EARTHQUAKE" IN JAVA.

HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

A story from real life is told by the "Cologne Gazette" of a small Dutch garrison in the heart of the Java forests. The company of 100 men was under the command of a captain, a strict officer. To assist him in his clerical work the captain had enlisted the help of one of the soldiers, Jan Piet by name, a clever soldier with a weakness for brandy. He was, however, by no means a drunkard; in fact, he could abstain for a month at a time. But when the birthday of the Queen came round he held it to be his duty to celebrate it, and so it was with other birthdays, his own and his friends.

On entering upon his new duties Jan Piet had to listen to a long lecture from the captain on the folly of indulging in strong drink, and it was enjoined upon him that he must give up his birthday celebrations. Jan Piet was for the moment impressed, and promised to reform. Then he was told his duties. Besides writing he had to brush out the study, wind up the clock, and tear off the calendar. The captain concluded by bidding him notice a machine for registering earthquakes which stood by the wall opposite the door, and strictly forbade him to move this seismograph. The apparatus was quite primitive; it consisted of a disc of wood moving in a socket and covered with glass. In the middle of the disc lay a large clot of quicksilver, and round about it were long grooves running in all directions of the compass, down which the mercury trickled when there was an earthquake.

A BROKEN PROMISE.

His predecessor was leaving next morning, so Jan Piet considered it to be right and proper to spend the last evening with him at the canteen. It was true he had promised the captain that he would give up brandy, but that promise had been extorted from him, and therefore had no binding value. So it came about that the two comrades applied themselves so zealously to their drams that they monopolised most of the time of one of the men behind the counter.

Next morning he had the inevitable headache and only the thought of his new duties gave him strength to go to the bathroom. Half an hour later he stood at the door of the study and tried to turn the key. This was no easy matter for him in his shaky state but at last the key did turn. Then the door jammed and would not open for all his shaking. This was too much for Piet's patience. He went back a few steps, took a run and hurled himself upon the obstinate door. The effect was rather startling; the door flew open with a crash, and Piet, unable in the violence of his onset to keep his feet, fell into the room, rolled over the floor, and ended up with his back against the pedestal of the seismograph.

AWAITING THE CONSEQUENCES.

At the first attempt to get up he staggered and fell against the pedestal with a thud that reverberated through the room. That brought him to his senses. He lifted himself up, opened the window, and then hurried back to the seismograph. Here was a nice kettle of fish! Some little balls of quicksilver had separated from the clot and run down the grooves! What on earth was he to do? He cursed like a trooper. But that was no good, and he finally decided to leave everything as it was, and await the consequences.

When the captain came in his glance immediately fell upon the seismograph "Ha! you have been at the apparatus?" he asked in astonishment. Piet, who was dusting, suffered from the sensation known as "gooseflesh." But he put on a blank expression and stared out of watery eyes as if he didn't understand.

"No, captain" answered Piet, "I have no belief in that thing." The captain was a bit suspicious, but a glance at the sheepish expression of his clerk satisfied him.

"Call the first lieutenant.

THROUGH THE KEYHOLE.

"Yes, captain:" and Piet vanished rather more quickly than usual, rejoicing in the fact that the affair had blown over. Some moments later the lieutenant entered the room, while Piet listened at the keyhole.

"Good morning, lieutenant," he heard the captain say. "The seismograph is under your control, and yesterday it seems to have registered during our absence a slight shock. Put it right again, and make certain of the record as soon as possible, as the post goes to-day."

The first lieutenant looked at the thing, and would have liked to make a suggestion, as he smelt a rat. But it was an awkward business arguing with the captain, so he decided to let the thing slide, and wrote home an account of the earthquake that had taken place the day before.

For joy over his escape, Piet felt it incumbent on him to wet his whistle. But first the canteen heard the story, and roared over it. Late in the evening, as Piet tottered tottered home, it seemed to him that a very real earthquake was shaking Java. This time he went a step too for was relieved of his duties the very next day, and found himself in confinement. Of course, the real nature of the earthquake came round to the captain's ears, but as the description of it had gone home, it was beneath his dignity to send a retraction. The story has become a favourite in the canteen, and Jan Piet's face expands into a broad smile, and he feels that he has added a cubit to his stature as he tells how he caused an earthquake.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER.

APPEAL TO A WOMAN FRIEND.

"My whole soul grows sick with the business of house-seeking," wrote the Sage of Chelsea in the hitherto unpublished letter printed below. This letter, which will be read with special interest just now in the half-yearly house-hunting season, is prefaced by a communication from Dr. Hagberg Wright, the eminent head of the London Library in the "Daily Mail."

Among some papers of a deceased relative I recently came upon an autograph letter by Thomas Carlyle which is of general interest and seems never to have been published. It abounds in expressive Carlylisms and also in touches of nature such as rarely drew the Sage of Chelsea into kinship with men of common clay.

One is accustomed to regard the restive Clothes-Philosopher as but lightly trammelled by the ties of domesticity, yet here on the workaday subject of house-hunting are three pages dealing with such homely matters as blinds, carpets, and even "a waxcloth for a lobby." The phenomenon should appeal to the hearts of those who have borne—as so many at this season bear—the fatigues, the disappointments, and the vicissitudes of the house-hunter.

Carlyle's burden was, however, greatly lightened by the good offices of a friend—Mrs. Austin, the wife of John Austin, the celebrated jurist, at whose house in Queen-square, Westminster, "a brilliant company" was often assembled. The Carlyles appear to have made the acquaintance of Mrs. Austin in 1831, for in the December of that year Jane Carlyle writes: "Mrs. Austin I have now seen and like infinitely better. She is coming to tea to-morrow night. If I 'swear eternal friendship' with any woman here it will be with her."

Apparently this augury was in process of fulfilment a year later, for Carlyle in a letter to his mother (February 18, 1832) remarks: "Mrs. Austin and she (alluding to his wife) are very fond of each other. Jane is going up to her on Thursday 'to have a whole day of it.' I also think Mrs. Austin a very worthy, solid-minded woman." Three years afterwards the call of London sounded irresistibly in Carlyle's ear, and he determined to turn his back on Craigenputtoch. "We are speaking quite seriously and practically about setting off for London," he wrote to his sister, Mrs. Aitkin; "we have long had it in mind; we are quite buried alive here, and must try to rise of ourselves."

He accordingly sought the advice and assistance of his capable friend, Mrs. Austin, and relegated to her the choice of a dwelling.

The letter which follows needs no further prelude.

"MY WHOLE SOUL GROWS SICK OF HOUSE-HUNTING."

Craigenputtoch, 20th March, 1834.

My dear Mrs. Austin,—If the Kensington Householders are like the Medes and Persians whose law altereth not, our pretty little speculation has all gone away, and this sheet is already little other than waste paper. My date, you perceive, is the 20th; and your letter did not reach us till late in the evening of the appointed 19th. We have at the utmost only two Postdays weekly here; in general only one (the Wednesday, which answers to your London Monday); and tho', last week, as it chanced, both Postdays did their duty, your express unhappily fell between them; and so here we are! I much fear our Ladyday Competitor will have carried the palm; the rather as he has now only some four free days before Ladyday itself arrive. What is to be attempted however, we will still attempt. A moorland Post-office lies some six miles from us, over the mountains; thither will I, this blessed spring day, with this written sheet in my pocket; that in me, whatever be in Destiny, there be no delay.

You are very kind and helpful; and yet it is almost cruel so to task your kindness. With clamourous Printer's Devils one has enough to do; no need of other Devils to join in the hunt! For the rest, as to "responsibility," take no thought of it. I am well persuaded you can please us better than we could ourselves, were we already on the spot. My whole soul grows sick with the business of house-seeking; I get to think, with a kind of comfort, of the grim house, six feet by three, which will need no seeking. In return, I ought to profess myself humble in my requisitions as to that matter.

I must have air to breathe; I must have sleep also for which latter object, *procul, O procul este* [avaunt]) ye accursed Tribes of Bugs, ye loud bawling watchmen, that awaken the world every half-hour only to say what o'clock it is! Other indispensable requisitions I have none.

BED-QUILT OF A GARDEN.

The house which Lucykin and you describe so hopefully seems as if it had been expressly built for us. Our answer is at once. Secure it for Whitsunday, if it is still attainable. Till we hear otherwise we will still have a kind of hope that it may. If you do so prosper there will then be various other inquiries to trouble you with, various minor arrangements to tax your kind discretion with. For example, what are the fixtures, beyond grates? We have window-curtains, venetian blinds etc., etc., which will be useless here, which might chance to fit them. Th emeasured dimensions of all the rooms and windows (if you can

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

MAUD ALLAN CONTROVERSY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

The criticism of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce upon the proposed amendment of the Indian Companies' Act of 1913 rather reminds one of the advice tendered by an experienced editor to a budding author who had submitted his M.S. to him. He advised him in the first place to reconstruct the plot, secondly to re-write the dialogue, thirdly to brush up the grammar, and then added, by way of P.S. "Why not burn it?" The Bengal Chamber, writing to the local Government on the subject of the proposed amending Bill, rather inverts the order of this advice, but the effect is the same—"Why not hang it up?" It points out that commercial opinion on this side of India is by no means convinced that the direction of companies in India is so very different from that at Home, and that no one has any definite idea of what the effect of the proposed legislation would be. For this and other reasons it suggests that the amending Bill should be postponed *sine die*. If, however, the Government of India does not see fit to accept this advice,—a display of obstinacy for which past experience has fully prepared the Chamber,—then it proceeds, in a spirit of resignation, to discuss the proposals. Its views are rather pithily summed up by the paragraph commenting on the proposed section 83C., as to which it remarks:—"If the managing agents can control a majority of the votes the section is useless. If they cannot control a majority of the votes it is unnecessary."

The Government of India may complain that it has been misled as to the opinions of the commercial public on this side of India, as it would never have dreamed of putting salt on the tails of the managing agents if it had not been pressed to do so; but one would like to know how it comes about that the Government of India is so hopelessly out of touch with mercantile opinion. It used not to be quite so hopeless in this respect!

THE LAW AND THE PROFITS.

The Swadeshi mela was opened on Friday by Lord Carmichael with one of his "pawky" speeches. His Excellency dwelt upon the importance of developing the resources of the country, and added, in one of his amusing asides "I am informed that a considerable amount of Bengal capital passes from hand to hand in the shape of lawyers' fees"! It is a new way of putting it but when you think of it there is obviously something seriously wrong with a community in which commercial enterprise seems to wither and the law is more and more. I have always said that the leading industry of Bengal is litigation, and next to that the vending of drugs. It seems to me that every second shop in Calcutta is a drug shop. The mofussil business of these establishments must be gigantic, because the minority of residents who are not druggists cannot possibly go round as customers. And yet the death rate in Calcutta is only being reduced by very slow degrees, and that of the mofussil not at all! It is very fortunate for Bengal that it possesses lawyers of the calibre of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and Sir Taraknath Palit, who feel the mistake of all this litigaion, and are willing to part with the bulk of their wealth in order to encourage the scientific exploitation of their country. It is rumoured that at least one more wealthy lawyer has been fired by their example, and is about to make a large donation to some public purpose on his own account. It is certain that, so far as the regeneration of Bengal is dependent upon money, it is to the lawyers we must now look, for they are assuredly about the only people with any money left! I except, of course, some Kavirajes and druggists. If these will only contribute according to the measure of their reasources, we shall really begin to look up! Perhaps also the Calcutta landlords will pull themselves together, and contibute a crore or two!

OUR JUGGERNAUTS.

A shocking case of reckless driving on the part of a Punjabi *chauffeur* took place last Saturday morning. A well-known journalist who lives at the corner of Chowringhee and Park Street was looking out of his window about six o'clock when he saw a big black car tearing up Park Street at a tremendous speed. There was a terrible crash, and he saw the motor knock down an old Bengali who was crossing the street. The next moment the motor had gone. The horrified onlooker hurried into the street and found the victim lying there with shocking injuries and not a soul, much less a policeman, within hail. The heartless driver of the car had simply put on all the speed he could and got out of the way. Fortunately a bicyclist had followed him sufficiently rapidly to take his number. He turned out to be in the employ of a well-known commercial man and a member of the Behar Legislative Council, who as a matter of fact was away from Calcutta at the time. It had been a joy ride pure and simple. This case affords another illustration of the reckless driving in which Punjabi *chauffeurs* are wont to indulge. The wonder is that accidents do not occur more frequently than they do. Nor are Punjabis the only sinners. The European is sometimes just as bad, and often escapes a conviction for culpable homicide by the very skin of his teeth. Personally I doubt whether we shall see much of an improvement until some motorist, European or Indian, is sentenced to a long stretch—ten years or so. As I write the victim of the casualty is lying in hospital still in a precarious condition.

THE E. D. AND MAUD ALLAN.

There will be no holding the European Defence Association if men of the calibre of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta continue to criticise it. The attack delivered by the President of the Bombay Presidency Association meeting the other day is considered to be one of the best advertisements the E. D. A. has received during the past twelve months, the value of which is only impaired by the fact that, according to the reports of the proceedings which have reached Calcuta, the E. D. A. is described as the "Anglo-Indian" Defence Association. "Anglo-Indians" are now different, *toto caelo*, from "Europeans," and Sir Pherozeshah should bear this in mind.

However, as the result, presumably of the fillip imparted by Sir P. Mehta's onslaught, the European Defence Association has once more come forward upon a question of definite public interest, namely the proposed appearance of Miss Maud Allan as a public dancer in Calcutta. The E. D. A. has communicated with the Commisioner of Police objecting absolutely to such a performance. If the promoters of this show desired an advertisement for the heroine they have certainly obtained their wish, for the propriety or otherwise of Miss Allan displaying her charms to an audience with an Indian element has been canvassed during the past week, literally from sea to sea.

GAMBLING IN COTTON FUTURES.

A Karachi correspondent writes:—

The information cabled by Reuter's Washington correspondent as to the tax imposed on trading in Cotton futures is of particular interest here. It has been evident of late from information elicited from Indian brokers that large sums indeed lakhs of rupees have been utilized by local Marwari and Hindu merchants in speculation in the ascendancy of prices in the New York and New Orleans Cotton Markets. Although there is scope for the exercise of a very nice judgment based upon the accuracy of reports available possibly to the expert few, it is open to question whether a very large amount of actual business put through by the middleman broker is but little better than gambling pure and simple. Of course no actual deliveries take place, or are ever expected to. It is a matter of merely drawing profits less the inevitable commission, or stumping up the loss on the deal. The following is transcript of invoice of an actual transaction, with names merely omitted:—

CONTRACT NO.

———in account with———

Dr.		
12th July 1912.—Bought 100 bales American Cotton, Sept.-Octr. 1912 delivery equal to 48,000 lbs. at 6.74 per lb. ...		£1,348 0 0
Cr.		
31st July 1912.—Gold, 100 bales, Sept.-Octr. 1912, 48,000 lbs. at 7.09½ per lb.		£1,419 0 0
Balance Credit due October 1912		£71 0 0
Commission 7/8 on £1,383-10	£12 2 2	
Interest 71 days at 5 per cent per annum equal to	£ 0 13 10	£12 16 0
Balance Credit		£58 4 0
Balance to Credit £58-4-0 at Exchange 1 1/16 equal to		Rs. 869 9 8
Less petties		,, 1 2 0
		Rs. 868 7 8

E. & O. E.

Karachi, 31st July, 1912.

As these figures represent a return of over four per cent. on capital employed for some three to four months only, this particular speculation might be said to denote a good stroke of business; but as a matter of fact the number of unsucessful ventures might be legion. The Continental Jew broker of course, *never* loses, as his commission is secure, and the transaction may be guaranteed by a guarantee broker so far as the operator is concerned. If the business were really sound it would be to the interest of the few middleman to keep it to himself, but doubtless for one wise transaction put through his hands, there are hundreds of foolish ones, as he possibly can expertly judge.

Formerly, the popular Indian taste betook itself to Sugar; even petty Milliners, and *Moochees* (?) taking a hand in the game, and it is within short memory that Commercial Karachi was very nearly wiped out by a sudden adverse condition of the Java Sugar Market, representing crores of rupees in the general loss. One or two important Indian firms failed, of an estimated other dozen or so; when, with the luck that occasionally favours the drunken, the market took an unexpectedly firm and upward turn, and the situation was saved! But never again *Sugar*, and these days of awful anxiety!

And now it's American Cotton!!

YERAVDA PRINTING PRESS.

HUGE PROFITS FROM JAIL LABOUR.

BOMBAY PRINTERS' PROTEST.

The following memorial, signed by the Managers of Printing Presses in Bombay, has been addressed to His Excellency the Governor and President-in-Council:—

We, as representing a large body of private enterprise and a large amount of private capital invested in the printing industry in the Bombay Presidency, desire respectfully to direct your attention to the large quantity of printing work done at Yeravda Central Press and to solicit your consideration of the observations hereinafter advanced regarding the prejudicial effect which this Government business has upon the industry.

In the latest Bombay Prisons Report it is stated that the profit from a year's printing at the Yeravda Press amounted to Rs. 1,15,749. The operatives employed in the Press are convicts and are therefore less costly and more susceptible to pressure than operatives in private presses, and thus enable the Press to return abnormal profits; but nevertheless, the profit stated represents an out-turn that must be enormous. We desire your Excellency to consider whether this work should not be distributed among private Presses. It possibly appears that the operations of Government in this connection are economical, but we would respectfully advance that to bring the Prison Press to its present stage of development an unreasonable amount of public money has been required and this indirectly operates to the loss of Government by inflicting loss on a large industry in this Presidency. Even if proved that the operations of the Press are profitable, it surely cannot be said that such profit is to be regarded as genuine gain to Government or as of benefit to the public.

It is surely to the interest of Government to consider and encourage such an industry as that of printing, but the industry is not encouraged by the present operations of the Government Press. It is, on the contrary, hampered in one direction of legitimate development by the lack of the support which would be given if Government distributed its work among private Presses.

The work at Yeravda Press, as we have pointed out, is carried on by convicts. Their prison training as printers is not of benefit to them when they return to private life, for the convicts do not belong to the respectable working classes which provide labour for printing presses. But if the work now done in Yeravda Press were distributed among private presses, employment would be provided for many more hundreds of respectable craftsmen. We need not point out to Your Excellency the social and economic benefit which accrues to a community when its members are increasingly employed in remunerative and respectable trades.

We are not unaware of the difficulties which confront Government in providing labour for large numbers of prison inmates, but we would respectfully advance that it is not economically reasonable to turn them to work which is an end in itself and which requires such a large initial capital outlay for plant and fittings, and work which is in no sense a punishment and therefore which does not act as a deterrent to criminally inclined persons. We would contend that prison labour should all be unskilled hard manual labour, and that it should be turned to the production of works which are aids to industry, such as railways and irrigation schemes. It is true that capital is also required for such undertakings, but such undertakings are widespreading benefit and give a much larger proportional return on capital expended than printing can. Also such labour is punitive and deterrent, and would not be in competition with the work of any skilled craftsmen or respectable section of the community; for it often appears that free cooly labour and labour for agricultural purposes is not plentifully available in this Presidency.

The Madras and Bombay Chambers of Commerce in 1910 addressed letters to the Government of India protesting against the employment of power machinery in Jails, and showing how this employment of power machinery was prejudicial to private trade, for such employment of machinery necessarily meant a large output of work than was necessary merely to provide labour for convicts. We would respectfully advance that as printing cannot be carried on economically nowadays without the use of power machinery and highly finished appliances and expensive plant, this objection in the present instance is of peculiar force.

We would respectfully request Your Excellency to consider what we have herein advanced and the conditions indicated, and would solicit that the further development of the Yeravda Press should not be continued, but that its operations should be restricted from time to time, gradually if necessary, until it is ultimately abolished.

THE REAL HARRY THAW.

MUSICIAN, ALPINIST AND ARTIST.

INTERVIEW WITH HIS FORMER LAWYER.

Mr. Martin Littleton, the New York lawyer who defended the escaped millionaire Thaw at his second thial and secured a verdict of acquittal of the charge of murdering the architect Stanford White, is at present in London. He said to a representative of "The Daily Mail":—

"The recent developments in the Thaw case do not in any way concern me professionally, as I ceased to act for Thaw immediately after his acquittal. He belongs undoubtedly to an abnormal type of man. He just missed being a strong man, and, missing it, Heaven only knows what he hit. He reasons accurately enough when he begins to reason, but no one can tell where he is going to begin, whether at the right or the wrong point. His conclusions are usually logical and his premises anything he pleases. The trouble with him is that he can't stop thinking; he suffers from a press of ideas the proportionate value of which he is incapable of judging.

"The world laughed a great deal at the alienist who described his disorder as a brain-storm, but in my experience of him that is precisely what it is. His mind is in a perpetual tumult, which at its highest point sweeps him along before it. I don't like the term 'brain-storm' and never used it myself at the trial. It has no standing in science and its employment really did Thaw an injustice by creating suspicion as to whether he had anything the matter with him at all; but as a colloquial expresssion it suggests as well as any other the peculiar way in which his mental disturbance manifests itself.

"I remember that during his trial he was obsessed with the idea that reading Bernard Shaw's works was having a bad influence on his wife, and he worried about it more than about anything else connected with the case, except the amount of attention that the newspapers gave it. His egotism is something appalling, but it has the virtue of saving him from melancholia and giving him the comfortable assurance that whatever he does is right. He has a morbid dread of ever being ignored and would rather be pursued by all the prison and asylum authorities on the American continent than be overlooked.

"The keenest disappointment which he suffered during his trial was when the New York papers ceased for one morning to give the whole of their front page to a report of the case. And the curious thing is that he has quite persuaded himself that the more he is exploited and talked about the better for the morals of the world. He really thought that in killing Stanford White he was acting the part of a modern St. George, so much so that he insisted on his counsel in the first trial drawing public attention to the resembance. It was not personal revenge or "the unwritten law" or anything of that sort that made him kill White, but the conviction that there was no other way in which he could champion the cause of injured women.

GREEK HISTORY STUDENT.

"That illustrates his astounding faculty for viewing himself and others in a distorted perspective; but one ought never to forget that his whole life from infancy has simply been a treadmill of unhappiness and distraction. People seem to have the impression that he is a drunken degenerate. That is absolutely not so. He has studied art and music, he will talk for hours about the barbarian conquest of Rome, he has climbed all the biggest mountains in Europe except the Matterhorn, he has a very sound knowledge of Grecian history, and used to be a great connoisseur in tapestries, furniture, and so on. He is six feet tall, good looking, with a strong, earnest face, rather large deep brown eyes that dilate into a fixed stare under the pressure of excitment, a courtly manner, and is very fond of recalling all the notabilities he has met and known.

"He has probably solved more of the bridge problems set by the "New York Sun" than any man in America. He is an incessant reader, a good talker on general subjects, and a man in whose company you might spend many hours without noticing anything strange except that he is apt to talk and worry excessively over unimportant details. Personally I do not think that the question of his sanity will ever be dispassionetly settled in the State of New York, and I believe it would be an excellent thing if Thaw and the State Government could agree to an inquiry into his condition from which all the alienists who have hitherto expressed themselves on the subject would be excluded.

"If I were asked on oath whether I considered it safe for Thaw to be at large I should say that nothing short of the provocations he endured before the killing of Stanford White would make him a danger to anyone. You will understand, of course, that in talking thus freely about Thaw I have recalled many matters that, though not mentioned at the time, were relevant to the prosecution of his case."

MONTENEGRINS IN ALBANIA.

MISS DURHAM'S CHARGES.

Miss M. E. Durham writes to "The Times":—Count Voinovich's letter of August 1 surprises me. He accuses me of "easting reflections" on Montenegro. All the world is aware that the present misery existing in Albania is due to the late war waged there by the Montenegrins. The war was waged, ostensibly, against the Turks. The heaviest suffers are the luckless Albanian peasants in whose lands the fighting took place.

Whether or not similar atrocities have been committed in other wars is not to the point. The misery caused thereby exists all the same. It may or may not have been necessary to fell great olive gardens. Their owners are, in any case, reduced to starvation. As for food supplied to the Albanian Maltsori (as correctly spelt) in 1911, I consider that, as that insurrection was entirely engineered by Montenegro, who supplied the arms and ammunition, invited the Maltsori to come to Montenegro, and promised never to desert them till they had won European recognition, a pittance of maize was no more than their due. They lost all they possessed in the way of houses and stores—much cattle, too, not to speak of loss of life. It was Montenegro's preliminary step—not towards giving Albania her rights—but towards the taking of Skutari. The Maltsori recognized this fact too late, and were considerably disenchanted.

HONEST TRADESMEN RUINED.

As for the bazar being burnt, I stated merely that it was burnt the day before the Montenegrins evacuated Skutari. Count Voinovich's conscience seems uneasy as to who fired the place. The fact remains that a number of honest tradesmen were thereby ruined.

As for the report that Catholics and Moslems have been forced to declare themselves Orthodox—the facts of the death of Padre Palich were gone into by a specially appointed commission which established the truth of the accusations. I cannot believe that the wretched refugees who relate with horror the reign of terror that went on for some time in Plava and Gusinje can be "well known foreign agents." Footsore peasants, arriving from the mountains half-starved and wretched, telling the things they have witnessed, they do not at all resemble "foreign agents," and are certainly not "well-known." That Count Voinovich "had the honour of" contributing in 1901-2 to an agreement between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches has nothing to do with the case. Many agreements even more recent have proved fruitless.

Nor has the fact that he himself, a Catholic and by birth an Austrian, is employed by the Montenegrin Government any bearing on the subject. That Government, as do others employ such as serve its purpose. Before being employed as a Montenegrim delegate to London the count had been employed in Servia and Bulgaria, and his varied experience was doubtless valuable.

As for the statement that the Montenegrins committed no depredations during the war, I can only say that I daily witnessed the arrival of women loaded with loot. That I spoke with them often, and they boasted of it. For example, I remonstrated with a woman who said she had taken a lot of clothes of women and children, and said that the children would die of cold in the winter. She replied, "Let them die, God willing; they are Turks." As for burning of villages, too, when I saw some flaming at the beginning of the war the Montenegrins themselves told me they had burnt them in vengeance. As for "no cruelties" having been committed, it depends how you define "cruelties." I consider myself that the cutting off of noses and upper lips is cruel. That this was done repeatedly I am certain. For I have seen in all nine so mutilated, and during the 12 weeks in which I worked at helping the wounded and sick (enteric, dysentery, smallpox, &c.) in the Montenegrin hospitals my patients related to me the details of their exploits in nose-cutting.

As for throwing blame for destruction of property on "marauders who followed the Montenegrin Army," it reflects but little credit on the discipline of the Montenegrin Army if it could not prevent this. In Kossovo Vilayet a large number of Serbs, who were Turkish subjects, were armed by Montenegro. They used to fetch rifles from Andrijevitza all through September, when the war was being prepared.

Montenegro, having armed them, is surely responsible. I have, indeed, not met Montenegrins who denied the facts. Most of them have justified them, many boasted of them, and told things so horrible that I trust they were exaggerated.

But what is done—is done. All that can now be hoped is that help may be given to the surviovrs—to the destitute, houseless women and children.

FULL-WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committe of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided thatt Wednesday, Thursday and Friayd, 10th, 11th 12th, Sept. 1913, should be regarded as Full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

The news that in the excitement of a cricket match a Leeds youth, who had been dumb for ten years, regained his speech does not surprise us. We have heard the most reticent man we know say quite a lot at the wickets when the ball hit him sharply on the little finger.

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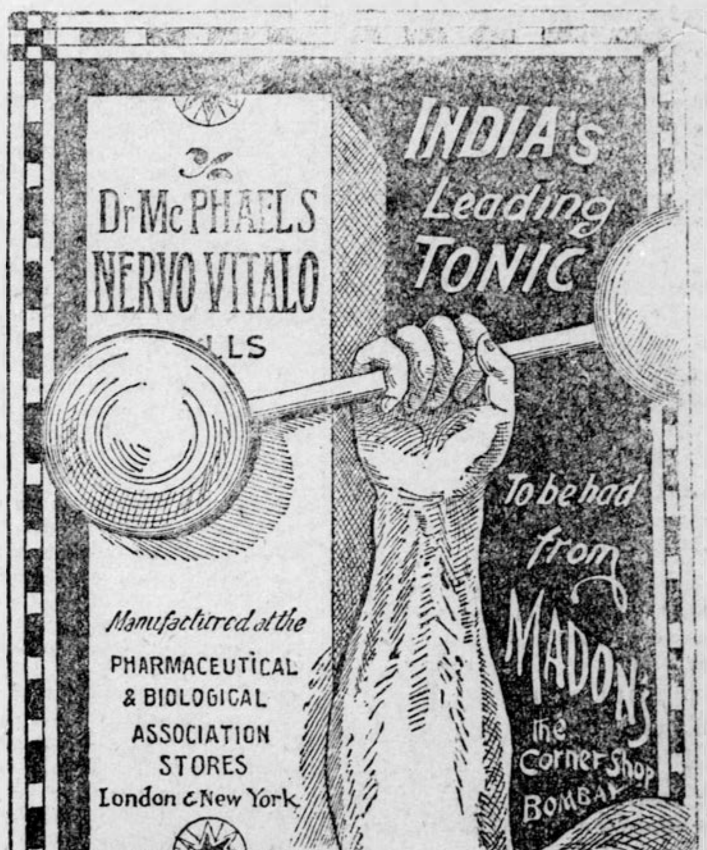

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ATTORNEY IN TROUBLE.

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE

PRIVY COUNCIL APPLICATION.

view of the sensation in the Cal- attorney's case caused in the Court on Wednesday by the cate-General's attack on Mr. son, the facts of which were re- ted in our telegraphic columns on riday, the following report of the first day's proceedings will be of interest:—

At the Calcutta High Court on Tuesday, Justices Imam and Chapman were engaged in hearing an application on behalf of Babu Poresh Ch. Ghose, an attorney of the High Court, for leave to prefer an appeal to the Privy Council against an order of a Special Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Chaudhuri granting sanction to prosecute him for alleged perjury.

Messrs. Jackson, Norton, St. John Stephen, Gregory and K. N. Chaudhuri appeared for Poresh Chunder Ghose. The Advocate-General and Mr. Nishit C. Sen opposed the application on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Jackson in opening his case drew their lordships' attention to Sec. 39 of the Letters Patent and said he had got to satisfy the court that this was a fit case for appeal. The main ground on which his application was based was that if the order complained of stood it would imperil the safety of every human being.

Mr. Justice Imam: We do not know what this case is about, Mr. Jackson. Something appeared in the newspapers but neither of us followed it.

Mr. Jackson: Babu Poresh Chandra Ghose, an attorney, was called upon by a rule issued by Mr. Justice Chaudhuri to show cause why he should not be struck off the rolls, suspended or otherwise punished. That rule came on for hearing before three Judges sitting on the Original Side. Both sides were heard and the matter was adjourned. We put in our answer in the form of an affidavit and on that the Court proceeded to consider its judgment. In addition to our own affidavit we put in an affidavit of one Nripendra Chandra Gupta. On the following day Nripendra Chandra Gupta came forward and said that the signature was not his. In the meantime Mr. Justice Chaudhuri went to Puri on account of his health and the other two Judges proceeded to hold an enquiry. Nripendra Chandra Gupta was examined in the absence of Mr. Justice Chaudhuri and was cross-examined by Mr. Norton who named to Nripendra the various witnesses who would say he had signed the affidavit in question. The officer who swore the affidavit, Babu Gopal Ch. Dass, said: "I think he is the man." Then he said that he was not positive. Having taken that into consideration the Judges discharged the rule and directed that the papers be handed over to the Public Prosecutor. The learned Chief Justice said that this order formed no part of the judgment but it was delivered then and there and it was takn down as part and and parcel of the judgment.

Continuing Mr. Jackson said that the papers were handed over to the Public Prosecutor to enquire into the matter. With all due deference to the Chief Justice, Counsel submitted that the Public Prosecutor to whom the enquiry was directed was not a Public Prosecutor at all.

On the Appellate Side the Legal Remembrancer was the Public Prosecutor. The present case was not one from a Presidency Magistrate, and, therefore, the Public Prosecutor could not act in this matter. There was not a single case in the High Court in which Mr. J. T. Hume had been treated as the Public Prosecutor. Mr. Hume was the Public Prosecutor simply for cases coming before the High Court from Presidency Magistrates.

Mr. Jackson then referred to Bengal Local Statutory Rules and Orders, Volume 2 page 83 to show, who was the Public Prosecutor.

The Advocate-General: That point was carefully dealt with and was fully discussed and argued before the learned Judges, and it was decided against my friend.

Mr. Justice Imam: I understand that Mr. Jackson is explaining the position.

Mr. Jackson: I am giving your lordships the reason why I want to go to the Privy Council. I say that the whole of this judgment from beginning to end is wrong. I am not asking you to overrule the Chief Justice.

Continuing, Mr. Jackson read an extract from an issue of the "Calcutta Gazette" which stated that Mr. J. T. Hume was appointed Public Prosecutor of Calcutta. One understood, said counsel, what Calcutta meant. It meant the Police Court.

Counsel then dealt with the question of jurisdiction and cited Indian Appeals, Volume 16, page 156. He said that there were three jurisdictions, namely, ordinary, extraordinary, and appellate and a Judge sitting on the Original Side (any one Judge) had ample power to certify that a case was fit for appeal. In support of his contention counsel cited cases reported in 26 Indian Appeals, page 1; 27 Bombay, 415; 4 Chancery Division, 159; 1 Appeal Cases, 1891, page 179; 5 Weekly Reporter, Criminal Ruling, page 88; 13 Chancery Division, 712; and section 22 of the Specific Relief Tct. Counsel submitted that the learned Chief Justice had avoided every principle on which any criminal case had been conducted from the earliest time up-to-date.

Mr. Jackson then read the judgments of the Special Bench commenting as he went along and said that, from beginning to end, there was not a single finding that any statement was false.

The Advocate-General: My friend is applying for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against certain sanction for prosecution. But the decree has not yet been drawn up.

Mr. Jackson: It is very nice. Am I to wait for six months? I do not care when they draw it up.

Mr. Justice Imam: We shall have to look to that.

Mr. Jackson. It is not in our control.

M. Justice Imam: We shall direct that it should be drawn up.

The Advocate-General: It is without precedent for anyone to apply against an order which is not yet known of. The application is obviously premature.

Mr. Jackson: Yes, and keep that for six months in your pocket.

The Advocate-General: I object to that. We have no control over the matter.

Mr. Jackson: Who has got control?

Mr. Justice Imam: We shall consider the objection later on.

Mr. Jackson: Is the judgment signed by all three Judges?

Mr. Justice Chapman: Yes.

Mr. Jackson: It is a very good indication. The thing to damn me is there. The decree is not drawn up. I suppose there was not time to sign that and it may be kept nobody knows up to when. I understand that the procedure in this Court is this, that the section is to be signed by (the Registrar) Mr. (Justice) Hechle (laughter), and it is not signed by any of the Judges.

Mr. Justice Imam: Sanction is not signed by the Judges but by the Registrar.

Mr. Jackson: If that be the case that completely disposes of the question. I never knew it. It came to me as a surprise. Fortunately we do not have these things often in this Court.

Continuing, Mr. Jackson said his grounds were that the three Judges were disqualified from initiating the proceedings; that whatever power the Judges had was under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code; that the Chief Justice's reasons for not having acted under section 476 were unsound in law; that the Judges had no power under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code in listening to the application or in granting the sanction; that Mr. Hume was not a public Prosecutor qualified to act in the High Court; that there was no judicial determination that Poresh Chandra Ghose was guilty of making any false statement; that it was illegal for a special Bench consisting of three Judges to hand over to the Public Prosecutor papers of a case in which only two of them took part; that no conclusion of any description was arrived at by the learned Judges and in so doing their Lordships had disregarded the settled practice of all the High Courts of India.

In conclusion Mr. Jackson submitted that the case was one which should go to the Privy Council.

Mr. Norton then addressed the Court also on behalf of Poresh Chandra Ghose and narrated the circumstances under which the rule was issued and discharged and how the papers were handed over to the Public Prosecutor. If it was the intention of their lordships that Mr. Hume was to make an inquiry then Mr. Hume had absolutely failed in his duties as he had not examined any witness cited by Poresh Chandra Ghose. Then an application was made for sanction to prosecute Poresh and that sanction was given. In granting sanction their lordships had pledged themselves outside the bounds of the law. They ought not to have granted sanction unless the materials before them showed that there was a "prima facie" case and unless there was a reasonable probability of a conviction. Their lordships had not applied to themselves the principles which they had laid down for their subordinate Judges and they could not justify their action, if, they were honest—intellectually honest—in not regarding those principles. Under those circumstances Mr. Norton asked their lordships to certify that this was a fit and proper case to go to the Privy Council.

The case is proceeding.

Girls under sixteen who live in Sag Harbour, Long Island, must leave the picture palaces at 9 p. m., henceforth, and go straight home. After that hour, the authorities consider the supervision of a real mother preferable to that of a mere cine-ma.

MYSTERY OF DERRY RIOTS TRAGEDY.

JURY RETURN AN OPEN VERDICT.

DRAMATIC EVIDENCE.

Two dramatic incidents on August 22 marked the resumed inquest at Londonderry into the mystery, "Who shot Francis Armstrong?"—the man who was killed during the riots while looking out of the upper window of a house in Fountain-street, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The district inspector informed the coroner at the outset that on the previous day two city constables made statements to him, and he proposed to call the men. Thereupon Police-constable Henderson, of the Londonderry force, entered the box, and a sensation was caused by his assertion that he saw a constable fire up Fountain-street.

Later on, however, the police dramatically produced the flattened bullet found on the window sill beneath the window where Armstrong was shot, and this was shown to be not a rifle bullet, but a revolver bullet—thus confirming the police theory that the man was shot by someone from one of the flat roofs opposite. It is admitted that during the evening there was quite a fusillade of revolver shots. Indeed, during the riots five constables were shot (one fatally) and three civilians were wounded.

Police-constable Henderson said that between 9 and 10 p.m., he was standing in a doorway in Carlisle-road with P.C. Flanigan, taking refuge from the shots that were coming down Fountain-street, when he saw a policeman in uniform, standing three yards from the electric lamp at the head of Bridge-street, fire a shot up Fountain-street.

THOUGHT A CONSTABLE FIRED.

P. C. Flanigan, also of the Londonderry force, said he was standing in the doorway with Henderson when the latter said, "That must be the police who are firing now. I am almost sure I saw a policeman fire." Witness did not see any constable fire.

Henry Boon, a young man, said that while he was standing in Carlisle-road, not far from Henderson and Flanigan, he saw four police come down Fountain-street, and three of them fired up Fountain-street. At any rate, he saw three flashes. Witness saw them loading the police rifles, but heard no orders to load. Constable Henderson caught a boy named James Mitchell by the shoulder and pulled him into the doorway, shouting, "Stand in—the police are going to fire."

Further questioned, witness said that he saw only one flash. Constable Henderson was wrong in saying it was quiet then, but there were no revolver shots coming down the street at that time.

Lloyd Wafer, son of ex-Sergeant Wafer, said he saw nobody on the flat roofs opposite his house. He saw a constable fire, and almost immediately afterwards a second policeman fired, and Armstrong was killed.

Louis Herr, said his house, which had a flat room was nearly opposite Wafer's. He denied any shots were fired from his roof that night, but he heard shooting in the street.

Two women living close by were called to deny that shooting took place out of their houses. They admitted there was shooting further up the street earlier in the night.

PROFESSOR'S THEORY.

Professor Somers, of Queen's College, Belfast, was next called on behalf of the next of kin. He expressed the opinion, as the result of an examination of the wound and the brickwork, that the fatal shot was fired by a man standing near the lamp-post at the foot of Fountain-street. He did not see how the bullet could have been fired from the flat roofs opposite, judging by the mark on the brickwork.

To Mr, Wylie: He would not contradict that a Lee-Enfield bullet drills and does not shatter, but the wound was compatible with that of a Lee-Metford rifle bullet.

"What caused the gaping exit?" asked counsel.

Witness: I have not the slightest idea.

Dr. Magee, Londonderry, said he was house surgeon in Meath Hospital during the Boer war, and this hospital had several wards full of wounded soldiers from Netley. He had seen exits of wounds much larger than entrances. Armstrong's wound was consistent with its having been made by a Service bullet. He agreed, however, that the general tendency of a Service bullet was to drill and not shatter.

NOT A POLICE BULLET.

The case for the next-of-kin having closed, Head-Constable Gillies was called to prove that early on the morning of August 15 he found three empty cartridge cases opposite Wafer's public house, and on the sill of Armstrong's window, beneath the mark, he found a flattened bullet.

Mr. Wylie said he had asked Prof. Symers what sort of bullet this was, and he said it was a revolver bullet.

Detective-Sergeant Taylor said he saw the last witness find the flattened bullet.

District-Inspector McHugh said that after the death he went to Armstrong's. He did not hear it suggested at that time that the police had fired the shot, but afterwards the deceased's brother alleged that the police had fired up the street.

Asked why the bullet had not been produced earlier, he said the conduct of the case was in the hands of counsel.

The police had six further witnesses, but the jury said they had heard enough to justify them in bringing in their verdict. They found that death was the result of a bullet wound, by whom inflicted they did not know.

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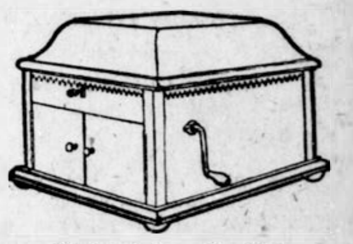
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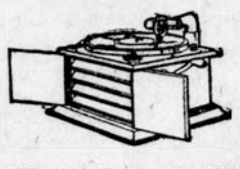
Mahogany.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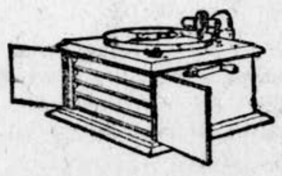
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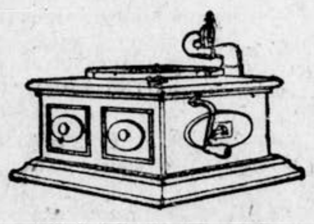
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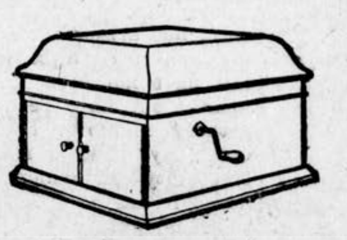
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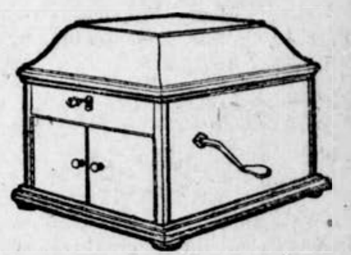
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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ISLAMPUR DACOITY CASE.

DIFFERING JUDGMENTS OF HIGH COURT.

HOW FAR IS CO-ACCUSED'S CONFESSION EVIDENCE?

(Before Justice Macleod.)

King-Emperor *vs.* Gangapa Kardepa and others.

This case was referred to the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod under Section 429 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, sitting in the Appellate Court, had differed in their opinions. The facts of this case have been already reported in these these columns. The following are the differing judgments:—

MR. JUSTICE HEATON'S JUDGMENT.

Heaton J:—In this case 11 persons were tried for dacoity, 7 out the 11 either before a Third Class Magistrate or before the Committing Magistrate or both, confesed to their sguilt and implicated the other four. As regards these seven there was other evidence besides their confessions. All 11 were convicted and all have appealed. As regards the seven who made confessions, I think the evidence is conclusive. The only matter which requires serious consideration as regards them is whether to their confessions the provisions of Section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act apply, so as to render them irrelevant. The matter was considered by the trying judge and he came to the conclusion that the confessions were relevant. Accused 1, confessed only to the Committing Magistrate and accused 2 and 5 before the Committing Magistrate confirmed the confessions they had previously made. Before the Committing Magistrate accused 3, 6, 7 and 8 repudiated their confession and two of them Nos. 6 and 7 produced written statements. These two therefore had evidently carefully considered the matter. I infer that the others had done the same. Hence the fact that accused 1, 2 and 5 confessed to the Committing Magistrate is in the circumstances a peculiarly strong reason for holding that the confessions of all were given in a way that did not offend against the provisions of Section 24 of the Evidence Act. This inference is confirmed by the manner in which the confessions were recorded and by the assurance of the Magistrate who recorded them that they were voluntarily made.

WAS CONFESSION VOLUNTARY?

Against this is the circumstance that the confessing accused were in each instance for three or four days in the custody of the Police before they confessed and that whilst in such custody they produced property alleged to be stolen. How it came about that they were so long in Police custody does not appear. Accused 3, 6, 7 and 8 were all defended by three pleaders but no cross examination of witnesses was directed to this matter. The Magistrate who recorded the confessions was aware of it: Yet he was satisfied that the confessions were voluntary.

CONFESSION RELEVANT.

I do not find any good reason for rejecting these confessions. They appear to me to be relevant. I would therefore confirm the convictions of accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8. As regards the other four, questions on which my learned colleague and myself are not agreed have arisen.

Against the other four there is nothing substantial to show that they took part in the dacoity except the confessions of the other seven. It has been contended first of all that, as was decided in the case of Queen Empress vs. Khandia (I. L. R. 15 Bom. 66), the confession of a co-accused is not technically evidence, and that, therefore, a conviction based on the confession of co-accused, whether one or more than one, is illegal. As to this point, so far as my own knowledge goes the ruling where it asserts that the confession of a co-accused is not evidence, has not in practice been followed. The confession of a co-accused has always within my experience been treated as evidence. The Special Tribunal of three Judges, of which I was a member, which tried the Nasik conspiracy case, certainly did treat the confessions of co-accused persons as evidence. These confessions were weighed by such knowledge and experience as we possessed, and we determined whether they had or not probative force; that is to say, we dealt with them precisely as if they were evidence. Undoubtedly, in my opinion, they fall within the definition of evidence in the Evidence Act; for these confessions are documents submitted to the inspection of the Court. Then Section 30 by its own terms applies only where the confession is proved; that is, it applies only to a confession which has become evidence in the case, and the section provides that it may then be taken into consideration against the person inplicated as well as against the person making it. These words, in my judgment, are exactly appropriate to making the confession, which is already evidence in the case, evidence against the person implicated as well as the other accused. There are authorities on the point but the only one I will refer to is Empress vs. Ashootosh Chackerbutty (I. L. R. 4 Cal. 483). In this case the judges did regard the confession of a co-accused as evidence for reasons which to me are convincing. Therefore it is that I feel bound to decline to follow the ruling in Khanda's case and feel that I must treat the confessions of the co-accused as evidence for the purpose of all the accused.

THE SECOND POINT.

The second point is that even so regarding the confessions, they are evidence of so peculiar a character that to found a conviction on that class of evidence alone is illegal, and for this proposition there is the authority of the Calcutta case already referred to. But to this proposition also I must respectfully demur. There is, I believe, no law whatever prescribing the credibility of evidence. Matters relating to the admission of evidence are matters of law, but the credibility of evidence is a matter left to the knowledge, experience and logic of the Court that has to decide on the evidence. I think that much of the confession which has arisen, more particularly in the case of accomplice evidence, has arisen out of the fact, that question of credence and questions of law have not been rigorously kept apart but have been confused together. Moreover I think that if a Court lays down a rule touching the credibility of evidence it does that, which it has no authority to do, and which it ought to be against the conscience of the Court to do. How can a Court, however eminent, lawfully say that a Jury in some future case shall not be convinced by some particular class of evidence?

CONFESSIONS ADMISSIBLE.

Dealing with cases of the four appellants against whom there is nothing but the confessions of co-accused, the matter in my judgment stands thus. The confessions are admissible in evidence. They are not found by the Sessions Judge to offend against any of the provisions of the Evidence Act, and I do not think they do so offend. I think also that they are substantially true statements and are not the result of Police or other tutoring. A careful perusal of the statements themselves convinces me of this. It is perfectly true that you cannot from the statements, collectively gather with absolute precision either what the maker of each statement himself did or what each one of the others did. But this, it seems to me, is due to the fact that each of these accused persons told his own story in his own way. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that we have here the implication of four accused persons from seven different sources. To my mind, as a matter of human knowledge and experience it is almost inconceivable that seven men should independently falsely accuse the same four persons. It, as I believe to be the case, these seven accused have independently implicated the other four, then I regard the evidence in this case as coming nearer to scientific proof than is to be found in the majority of cases in which persons are convicted.

CORROBORATION OF CO-ACCUSED.

It has, I am aware, been held, and it is often argued, that one accomplice or one co-accused cannot corroborate another. Why this argument is advanced is difficult to understand when one refers to the comment on illustration (b) to Section 114 of the Evidence Act. That comment gives precisely this kind of corroboration as in certain circumstances a sound foundation for belief.

CONVICTIONS CONFIRMED.

I should, therefore, confirm the convictions of all the 11 accused, but as my learned colleague is of a different opinion as regards accused Nos. 4, 9, 10 and 11, this case will as regards them have to be referred to a third judge.

MR. JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Shah J.: In this case 11 persons were jointly tried on a charge of dacoity under Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code. All of them have been found guilty by the lower Court.

The present appeal is preferred by accused Nos. 4, 9, 10 and 11.

There can be no doubt in this case that a dacoity was committed at the house of one Awaiappa. The main question in the appeal is whether the accused Nos. 4, 9, 10 and 11 are proved to have taken part in the dacoity. The case against them rests chiefly upon the confessional statements of co-accused Nos. 1 to 3 and 5 to 8.

In addition to these statements the learned Government Pleader has relied upon two circumstances, viz. (1) the production of certain cash by accused No. 4, and (2) the conduct of the accused Nos. 9 to 11 in remaining away from their usual quartors for some time. The learned Sessions Judge does not attach much importance to these circumstances. I think that the production of cash, which is not identified as being part of the loot, does not afford any corroboration of the guilt of accused No. 4. As regards the conduct of accused Nos. 9 to 11, I am unable to attach much weight to it, as by itself it is quite insufficient to afford any material corroboration to the confessional statements of the co-accused. The two accused Nos. 9 and 10 in fact surrendered not long after the warrants were issued. The case against the appellants must rest ultimately on the confessions of the co-accused. I agree with the Sessions Judge that "if these four accused persons are to be committed, the convictions can be based only on the confessions of co-accused considered against them under Section 30 of the Evidence Act."

LOWER COURT'S VIEW.

Coming now to these confessions, the learned Sessions Judge has declined to follow th erulling of this Court in Queen-Empress vs. Khandia (I. L. R. 15 Bom. 66) and has given his reasons for adopting the view that if a judge feels convinced of the truth of the story as contained in the confessions of the co-accused, not only may be consider the statements but he is bound to act upon them even though there may be no evidence outside those statements to corroborate the story in material particulars. I am unable to agree with the Sessions Judge in his view that the decisions of this Court and of all the other High Courts in India, at least Madras and Calcutta High Courts, have put an erroneous interpretation upon Section 30 of the Evidence Act. I feel clear that the confessions of co-accused may be taken into consideration under Section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act along with other *evidence* in the case; but if there is no evidence in the case outside these statements, no conviction based only upon the confessions of the co-accused could not be considered at all against the other accused but for the provisions of Section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act. These confessional statements are not made on oath and have not been tested by cross-examination. Their evidents iary value is very low. They stand on a much lower footing than the evidence of an accomplice.

INDEPENDENT CORROBORATION NECESSARY.

It is clear, therefore, that obvious considerations of justice require that a Court, before acting upon such statements, should insist upon independent corroboration from other evidence in the case in material particulars, particularly as to identity. It is not a matter of such moment to my mind whether these statements are treated as evidence in the case or are treated as matter which may be taken into consideration under Section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act. The substantial distinction which the Courts have insisted upon is that the matter (or evidence) which may be taken into consideration under Section 30 of the Evidence Act stands on a different footing from the other evidence in the case. No matter which can be taken into consideration only under Section 30, if there is no evidence other than such matter, can form the basis of a legal conviction. I understand this to be the effect of the rulings to which I shall presently refer.

The Madras High Court has consistently adopted this view almost ever since the passing of the Evidence Act. See (1) the Proceedings dated 24 January 1873 (Mad. H. C. R. Appendix, p. 15); (2) Reg. vs. Ambigaru Hulagu (I. L. R. 1 Mad. 163); (4) Giddigadu vs. Emperor (I. L. R. 33 Mad. 46).

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT RULING.

A Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court so far back as 1878 accepted this view in the case of Emperor vs. Ashootosh (I. L. R. 4 Cal. 483). The same conclusion has been expressed in the recent case of Emperor vs. Lalit Mohan (I. L. R. 38 Cal. 587) by Jenkins C. J. as follows:—

"The language of the section is guarded, and the history of this Act leaves me in no doubt that this section was designedly framed in these terms. While, admissions, a word which embraces confessions, are by Section 21 relevant and may be proved as against the person making them, all that Section 30 provides is, that the Court may take into consideration, as against other persons. This distinction of language is significant, and it appears to me that its true effect is that the Court can only treat a confession as lending assurance to other evidence against a co-accused. Thus to illustrate my meaning in the view I take a conviction on the confession of a co-accused alone would be bad in law. This reading of the section appears to me to gain confirmation from the language of Section 5."

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT RULING.

The Allahabad High Court also accepted this view in Empress of India vs. Bhawani (I. L. R. 1 All p. 664) and Queen Empress vs. Mirmaldas (I. L. R. 22 All. 445). It was suggested in the course of the argument that the Allahabad High Court has dissented from this view in the case of Emperor vs. Kheri (I. L. R. 29 All 434). In this case no reference is made to Nirmal Dass' case, and, as I read the judgments, I think that the observations of the learned judges expressing their dissent from this view of law taken in the Calcutta Full Bench case were not necessary for the decision of the case At any rate, the fact remains that the ly dissented from the view accepted by Allahabad High Court has not definiteit in Nirmal Das' case. So far as this Court is concerned, it has consistently taken the view which has found favour with the Calcutta and Madras High Courts. See Reg. vs. Timava (Ratanlal's unreported criminal Rulings 108) and Reg. vs. Khandia (I. L. R. 15 Bom. 66). So far as I know this Court has never allowed a conviction based entirely upon the confessions of co-accused to stand. It was argued by the Government Pleader that the judgment in the Nasik conspiracy case is not consistent with this view. I do not find anything in that judgment which can be said to be in conflict with the rulings of this Court. It shows that the confessions of co-accused were considered against other accused under Section 30 either as evidence or matter which may be taken into consideration under the said section. The question whether the confessions of co-accused when taken into consideration under Section 30 could form the basis of a conviction in the absence of other evidence in the case apparently did not arise and was not considered in that case.

A SAFE AND SOUND RULE.

By the decisions of this Court I am bound. I may add, however, that I entirely agree with the decisions, which broadly speaking, accept the view adopted by this Court. In my opinion they lay down a safe and sound rule that no conviction based only upon matter which can be taken into consideration under Section 30 is good in law.

There is one more consideration to which I may advert. It is a significant fact that though by Act III of 1891 a proviso was added to Section 30 with a view to get rid of the effect of certain rulings, such as Reg. vs. Amrita Govinda (X. Bom. H. C. R. 497) and Badi vs. Queen Empress (I. L. R. 7 Mad. 579), nothing was done then nor has anything been done thereafter by the Legislature to get rid of the effect of the rulings on this point by adding any proviso to that section or by adding appropriate words to Section 133 of the Evidence Act.

EVIDENCE OF AN ACCOMPLICE.

I do not consider it necessary to refer to the law relating to the evidence of an accomplice in connection with this point. I may, however, add that illustration (b) to Section 114 in my opinion refers to the testimony of an accomplice. The other illustrations qualifying illustration (b) also have reference to such testimony and have no bearing whatever on the present question relating to the confessions of co-accused to be taken into consideration under Section 30.

In this case there being no other evidence tending to the convictions of these appellants and the confessions of the co-accused being insufficient by themselves to justify these convictions, I would allow this appeal.

BASIS OF LEGAL CONVICTION.

Assuming for the sake of argument, however, that the confessions of the co-accused may form the basis of the legal conviction, I have to consider whether the confessions of the co-accused in this case corroborate one another in material particulars and prove beyond reasonable doubt that the appellants took part in the dacoity. The confessions to be considered are made by accused No. 1 before the committing Magistrate, by accused Nos. 2 and 5 before a third class Magistrate and adhered to before the committing Magistrate, and by accused Nos. 3, 6, 7 and 8 before a third class Magistrate. The accused Nos. 3, 6, 7 and 8 retracted their confessions before the committing Magistrate and adhererd to their retractions in the Sessions Court. The other accused Nos. 1, 2, and 5 have retracted their confessions in the Sessions Court.

In the first place, as all the confessions are retracted, it is most unsafe to place any reliance on them against the co-accused. Secondly, it is clear in this case that these several accused were not arrested on the spot, and the account which they give in their respective confessions is not an account given soon after the occurrence. If the dates, on which these several accused were arrested, when they were brought to Islampur, and when all of them except No. 1, were taken to the third class Magistrate for having their confessions recorded, be carefully examined, it is clear that there is no guarantee in the present case that all the accused were kept separate and that they gave their accounts independently of one another. From the accounts which they give of the occurrence, and particularly of the persons who took part in the dacoity, I am unable to say that previous concert is highly improbable. None of these confessing co-accused is entitled to any particular consideration on the score of good character. In fact none of the conditions contemplated in the illustrations qualifying illustration (b) to Section 114 is found to exist in the present case.

Further, these statements have not been and cannot be tested by cross-examination and are not made on oath, I am unable to agree with the learned Sessions Judge when he says that in this case, he has no doubt that any degree of cross-examination would only have confirmed the truth o fthe confessions. This in an assumption which it is easy to make but difficult to substantiate. I, for my part, am unable to say that cross-examination would have only confirmed the truth of the statements in this particular case.

Having regard to all those considerations I am unable to place any reliance upon the confessions of the co-accused so far as they implicate persons other than those making the confessions. I do not consider it necessary to enter into a detailed consideration of these statements. After considering them carefully I feel clear that they fail to establish beyond reasonable doubt that the present appellants took part in the dacoity. I am of opinion, therefore that the convictions and sentences should be set aside and the appellants (i.e. accused Nos. 4, 9, 10 and 11) acquitted.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared on behalf of the accused-appellants. He submitted that the judge should have acquitted the four accused, following the decision in 15 Bom. 66. Queen Empress v. Khandia, in which it was held that a conviction in those circumstances was bad. Co-accused's evidence was no evidence. It is merely a fact, a court was entitled to take into consideration. Being no evidence no conviction could be found up on it. He went a point further and said that a conviction under those circumstances was illegal. In the alternative he said, even if the Court was of opinion that it was a technical evidence, then the rule of construction laid down in an unbroken line of decisions in this Court showed that no conviction could be founded on it. His appeal should have been allowed on the very short ground that the Sessions Judge was bound by the decision in 15 Bom. 66. Justice Macleod inquired whether he had argued those points before the original Court. He was told that it was argued before the appellate Court that the conviction was bad. His Lordship had the power of going into the whole appeal under Section 429 Cr. P. Code.

Section 30 of the Evidence Act said that the Court may take in to consideration such confessions. Sir Lawrence Jenkins had placed such construction in his decision in 38 Cal., page 559, and the real point out issue was discussed at page 587. This reading of Section 30, was confirmed by the reading of Section 5, Evidence Act, viz., evidence might be given of relevant facts.

Arguments of counsel are proceeding.

Mr. B. G. Desai with Mr. Hommantrao Gumaste appeared for the accused-appellants.

The Advocate-General, with the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE REGARDING A BUILDING

(Before Macleod, J.)

Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel *v.* Cassumalli Jairajbhai Pirbhai and another.

In this suit the plaintiff prays for a declaration that the defendants are not entitled to use their premises as a workshop or factory or for any other than residental purposes and for an injunction restraining them from so using them. He also asks that the defendants may be ordered to forthwith remove all structures put upon the said premises which are in contravention of the covenants and conditions contained in the Identure referred to in the plaint, and that they may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff such damages and compensation for loss and injury caused by the aforesaid acts as the Court may fix.

THE AGREEMENT.

The plaintiff states that, by an indenture dated 15th March 1907, a vacant piece of land admeasuring about 2,717 square yards and forming part of the estate known as Tanka Villa, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, was conveyed by one K. D. Shroff as executor of one Bai Gulbai, widow of D. C. Shroff, to the plaintiff for the purpose of erecting and building thereon bungalows and premises of the type and character and on the terms and conditions described in the said indenture. Certain covenants were entered into by the plaintiff and the said K. D. Shroff as regards the buildings on and use of their respective plots. The said covenants were to run with the land. There was, amongst others, a covenant that the vendor shall not build or erect on his adjoining up to the road frontage of 185 feet any chawl or such other buildings fit only for the use of poor or middle class people but shall be at liberty to build a bungalow or bungalows similar in general character to the adjoining bungalow belonging to one Dadabhoy Cursetji Furdoonji, etc.

THREE-STORIED HOUSE BUILT.

Agreeably to the covenants, the plaintiff put up a three-storied building on the site purchased by him. In October 1908, the remaining portion of the said Tanka Villa property was conveyed by the said K. D. Shroff to Cassamalli J. Peerbhoy, the first defendant. The latter has rented half of his said bungalow to tenants whereas the other half has been rented to Jacob Benjamin, the second defendant, who is a cabinet-maker and furniture merchant and is using the said portion as a workshop. The plaintiff says that the second defendant has erected on the vacant land near the said bungalow a shed which is used as a factory and is going to be fitted with an engine.

NOT FOR WORKSHOP OR FACTORY.

The plaintiff contends that the user of the said bungalow and land for the purposes of a workshop and factory is a breach of the covenants contained in the said indenture of 15th March 1907, and causes a nuisance by the noise, making it impossible for the plaintiff and his tenants to reside in the said building of the plaintiff.

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENTS.

The first defendant in his written statement says that the bungalow conveyed to him was an old one and that none of the covenants applied to it. The second defendant had rented part of his bungalow which included a fernery, converted by the second defendant into a verandah for the use of workmen for their operations. No shed has been erected nor has any engine been placed there. If the second defendant has created any nuisance, he (the 1st defendant), has neither authorised it nor is he responsible for it. He submits that the plaint discloses no cause of action against him.

The second defendant puts forth the same defences as above and denies that he has committed any nuisance. He admits there is a certain amount of noise caused which does not amount to a nuisance, but out of courtesy he has offered to build a dead wall between his premises and the plaintiff's to keep in the said sound. The plaintiff, however, has rejected the said offer.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Taraporewala appeared for the plaintiff:

The Advocate-General and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants.

On the case being called on to-day, his Lordship dismissed it with costs, being of opinion that the alterations effected by the second defendant consisted only of certain supports and posts for the bungalow which was very old and certain repairs to the roof. He did not think any covenants of the indenture of 15th March were thereby contravened.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Vacha and Co.

Solicitors for the defendants: Payne and Co.

INCORRIGIBLE THIEVES.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

Emperor v. John Reginald Dias.

John Reginald Dias (32), who was committed by Mr. Frank Oliviera on a charge of housebreaking by night and theft in a building, was then placed before a common jury.

Mr. B. V. Mehta appeared for the prosecution and the accused was undefended.

It was said that on the 23rd June the accused had broken into the house of Mr. Nowroji Jivanji Guzdar and had stolen jewellery and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 600 to Rs. 700. The property has not been traced, but the accused was found living extravagantly soon after the theft and a gold watch, one of the stolen articles, was noticed with a friend of the accused, now missing.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship sentencing the accused, said that between 1897 and 1913 he had been in jail for more than 13 years, and the last sentence was one of four years and was passed on the 10th of August 1909. He, therefore, could not have been very long out of jail before he committed this offence. Under these circumstances His Lordship could not pass a smaller sentence than that of seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Emperor v. M. R. Mistry.

Manekji Ruttonji Mistry alias Jamsedji Manekji alias Manekji Jehangirji alias Cursetji Hormusji (35), who was committed by Mr. G. R. Khairaz on a charge of theft in a building, was then placed before a common jury.

Mr. Chatfield appeared for the prosecution and the accused was undefended.

It was alleged that the accused went to the shop of a hay merchant to change a rupee. He there sat on a bench, and while scratching his head took out a bag containing Rs. 100-8-0 in currency notes and silver, from the pocket of the Coat of Uttamram Atmaram, a clerk of the firm, which was hung there on a nail. Another clerk who detected the accused taking it out, raised an alarm and the accused dropping it and ran away. He was chased and arrested.

The accused pleaded innocence. The jury, however, returned an unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship, sentencing the accused, said that from what he had seen of him in court the accused seemed to be an intelligent man. But he had been misusing his intelligence for the last 12 or 13 years. He had a bad record of previous convictions and His Lordship sentenced him to 5 years' imprisonment.

Emperor v. Ebrahim Sardar.

Ibrahim Sardar alias Gaffoor Jaffer, who was committed by Mr. Frank Oliviera on a charge of theft, was then placed before a common jury.

Mr. Chatfield appeared for the prosecution and the accused was undefended.

The jury found the accused guilty of picking the pocket of one Abdul Latif Rehman on 16th August last during the Cocoanut day fair on the Esplanade, and taking out a purse containing about Rs. 8.

The prisoner, who had several previous convictions was awarded five years.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

CLERK ACQUITTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

Emperor v. Sukhlal Hemchand.

The tenth sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was held on Saturday, Mr. Justice Davar presiding.

Sukhlal Hemchand (28), who was committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of falsification of accounts, was put before a common jury.

Mr. Kolah, with Mr. Kanuga, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. S. G. Welinkar, with Mr. B. T. Desai, defended the accused.

Purshotam Madan, the complainant in this case, stated that he carried on business as commission agent in the Mangaldas Market in Bombay. The accused was employed as his clerk for nearly six or seven years. His principal duties were to keep accounts and cash. He was also to credit the goods sent to constituents up-country and to make payments. He reposed great confidence in the accused, but recently his suspicion were aroused, and he examined his account books. This brought to light several defalcations committed by the accused. Purshottam further stated that certain figures had been systematically altered in the account books. He ascertained from a bookbinder that the accused had caused him to rebind the account books by removing certain pages on which accounts were written, and inserting fresh pages. On these fresh pages falsified accounts had been entered.

Mr. Welinkar directed his cross-examination to show that the prosecution was the result of a quarrel caused by the tale-bearing of a fellow employee named Doyal Bhagwan.

After that some more evidence was recorded.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship discharging the accused, said that he should consider himself very fortunate because the jury have found him not guilty which verdict was difficult to understand.

THE CAUSE LIST.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminster Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co. Part Heard.

12-13-1050-11—Payne & Co. Tribhowandas M Nathubhai & ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji. Jehangir and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

451-10—Jam R. and D. Ramlal Himutlal v Gopal Nagardas Nadirsha and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1324-12—Jam R. and D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jugmohundas Damodherdas and ors. Madh K. and Ch..

1346-12—Judah & S. The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Damodhardas Rangildas & ors. Matri & M, L P Pavri.

1280-12—Dikshit & P. Khanderao N Moroba v. Vasantrao Moroba and ors. Daph D. Mulji K. and Th.

189-12—Manecklal & T. Ran Hurjiwan and anr. Bucker Abdul Rahim and Co.

226-13—Unwalla P & P. Sorab jibhai Dadysett v. S Abdulwahed & Co., a fir ain & V.

1120-12—Patell & Ez The Bom Cotton Press Co. Ltd. v. R tomji Maneckji Hiramaneck ors. Payne & Co. Un. P. & P.

26-13—Forbes and Co. for a pauper Joothibai widow v Waghji Vallabhdas and anr. Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1116-12—Manecklal and Ty. Vallabhdas Haridas v Dayal Haridas Madhowji K. and Ch.

1339-12—Patell and Ez. Mulji Shivji v Yacoob Ebrahim Sagani Dubash and Co.

35-12—Judah and S. Nagoobai widow v Bapoo Balvant Vantre.

671-12—Dubash and Co., Sha Hansa Tataji and Co. v Sha Raghunath Tarachand and Co. a firm and anr. Khunderao L. and M.

108-13—Nadirsha and D. Ahmedbhoy Habbibbhoy v Jethabhoy Raghowji Joshi. Captain and V.

1337-12—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Messrs. Narrottam and Co. a firm Dharamsey Bhimji and anr. Motichand and D. for postponement.

150-13—Shamrao M. and H. Bhawram Makandji v Makund Dharman Bhoir D. J. Mantri.

1143-12—Surajmal & Co. Hira Vella & ors. v. Kharnidas alias Bapudas Luxmidas & ors. Amin & D, S A Tyabji Mulji R & H.

731-12—Crawford B & Co. The Bank of Bombay v. Chimanlal Manecklal & ors. Bhai K & G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

Long Causes.

1172-09—Gm B & Co. Jeewan Lalji v. Hassonali Gulam Hoosein. Payne & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

L A Rafe Referenees.

1-13—E F Nicholson. In re Government v. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy & ors. Craig. B & Co. Payne & Co. Part heard 5-7-13.

2-13—E F Nicholson. In re Government v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay & ors. Craig. B & Co. Payne & Co. Little & Co.

125-06—Nanu H & Co. Mulji Haridas v. Lalji Umersey & ors. Little & Co. Nanu H & Co.

1181-12—Wadia G & Co. A W Campbell v. Prabhudalyal Sukhdevbux & ors. Malvi H M & R.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ex. Roque Esteyen Pereira alias Rock Sleven Pereira v. Rojaria Mathias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathais de Silva & ors. Patell & Ex. & Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & Ex. The Same v. Roger Mathias de Silva & ors. Patell & Ex. Bhimji & Co.

776-12—Matubhai J & M. Kesserbai v. Gopinath Jiwan Keni. D J Mantri.

455-11—Mulla & Mulla. Adamji Ammarbhoy & ors. v Abdeally Lukhmanji. Payne & Co.

1352-12—Mulla & Mulla, Premabai v dow v. Sultan Amin, Smetham B & Co.

1193-12—Vachha & Co. v. Manekchand Oukarji Narmada Shanker Harjiwan and ors. Hiralal and Co., Vachha and Co.

585-11—Shamrao M& H Lakhmiram Kevalram v. Petamber Akheram Jamsedji R. & D.

589-11—Surajmal & Co. Mahomed Hassanalli and ors. v. Lukmanji Thavarbhai and ors. Shamrao M. & H. Payne & Co. Surajmal & Co.

171-86—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Jamnabai v J. Sandars Slater Tyabji D. and Co. Little and Co.

226-95—Bhai K. and Gir Mahomed Dada and anr. v Umer Dawood James Peace.

40-98—Pestonji R. K. and Co., Sorabji Cursetji Sett v Ruttonji Dossabhoy Karani N. M. Cama.

125-06—Nam H. and Co., Mulji Haridas v Lalji Umersey and ors. Little and Co. Nam H. and Co.

238-08—Thakurdas and Co. Jivavahoo widow v Sakarvahu widow and ors. Payne and Co. Bhaik and G.

108-09—Munchershaw and N. S. J. Tillary v William Johnson and anr.

492-09—Subnis and Gori Narayen Ramji Chawan and anr. v Divanath Ramji Chawan and ors. Jam R. and D. Sabnis and G. In person Chitnis M. and K. Matu J. and M.

6s908-11—Mulla and Mulla Dhunjibhoy Sorabji Dole v The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors. Little and Co.

A PAINFUL SEENE AT BANDARA STATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—I, among others, witnessed the following cruel scene wantonly inflicted by the B. B. & C. I. Railway police, on the travelling public:—

A couple of dogs were poisoned on the down platform of Bandara station the day before yesterday, because they wore no collars. The consequence was that the humane travelling public had to go through the painful experience of watching one of the unhappy couple run to and and fro, panting and foaming, oft halting and uplifting beseeching eyes to some one in the pained audience and finally collapse and writhe its limbs to all shapes and forms horrible. The poor miserable creature was in visible and shocking agonies for full half an hour, before it lay defunct in the midst of the onlookers.

May I ask, Mr. Editor, if anything can justify the infliction of this wretched half hour on the travelling public?

I remain, Sir,
Your Obediently, Traveller.

RECTOR & GHOST.

CLERGYMAN TELLS HIS STORY.

I could not repress a shiver as I made my way through the rather gloo- [illegible]y grounds of the "haunted" rectory [illegible] Asfordsby last night (wrote the [illegible]cester correspondent of the "Daily [illegible]nicle" on August 24). The house [illegible] typical country rectory, rather [illegible]n appearance, and surrounded [illegible]y well wooded grounds. It is [illegible]d by the spire of the old [illegible]nd the churchyard is not far [illegible] ghost there is or has been, it [illegible] the thrilling fiction writer's [illegible] setting. [illegible]ely I had with me a compa- [illegible] is used to country rectories. [illegible] I do not know how I should [illegible]und my way from the grounds [illegible]e conclusion of a courteously ac- [illegible]d interview with the Rev. Gage [illegible]l, the rector, and Mrs. Gage Hall. The place was then in pitch darkness—the sort of impenetrable, inky darkness that town-dwellers never know. I was held like a blind man round the grounds of the highway. It was a weird experience. Mrs. Gage Hall told me that there is a difficulty in getting some of the superstitious villagers to come to the house after nightfall. I do not wonder at this. Also Mr. Gage Hall thinks there may be a difficulty in keeping servants unless it is made abundantly clear that there is not a ghost in existence at the present time.

"Often when the dog is locked out at night I go down at 3 o'clock in the morning to let him in," Mr. Gage Hall told me, "and I am not a bit afraid.

"When we first came to live here," said the rector, telling me the story of the ghost, "five years ago, I was deserted by many of my relatives because they thought the house was haunted—it is in some book of alleged haunted houses of England. I believe. It is due to a misunderstanding that the statement is made that I held the solemn exorcism recently. As a matter of fact, I held the service soon after my arrival, and I thoroughly believe it to have been successful.

"The experience of the Rev. Mr. Strudwick, of Whetstone, has of course revived the matter, but it must be remembered that before he retired for the night when he was a visitor here he had been listening to our stories of what the ghost had done in the past. I understood from him in the morning that when he was disturbed by the tugging at his bed-clothes he commanded the spirits to depart in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and that after that he had no further trouble. Anyhow, it is my decision to make the room Mr. Strudwick slept in a dressing-room, so that no guest will in future be asked to sleep in it.

"During the last five years I have kept a book which I have asked reliable visitors to sign affirming that during their stay they have not encountered a ghost. Mr. Strudwick's complaint is the first I have had for years.

"One of my relatives sent a photograph of the house to a young female who professed to see from it that a crucifix was buried in the house, and that the ghost would not depart until it was unearthed. This is, of course, sheer nonsense, and it is the sort of thing I do not want believed.

"I am convinced at the present time that the rectory is not haunted. I do not want a lot of Spiritualists and other ghost experts here, or people asking if they may be allowed to go over the house, so please make, it clear that under no circumstances can I entertain any such request. The ghost is 'laid', and I am only sorry that the matter has cropped up again."

Mrs. Gage Hall who lived at the rectory in her maiden days, and thoroughly believes that at that time it was haunted, frankly confessed to me that she did not care about returning with her husband when some years after her marriage the rectorship became vacant.

"I was afraid then, but I am not a bit afraid now," she smilingly assured me.

In the village the inhabitants, about 1,000 in number treat the matter as a joke.

MR. SHAW'S ED CATION EXPOSURE

SUBJECT OF" THE LAST OF MY GREAT PREFACES."

"I am getting too old to write and produce at the same time" confessed Mr. Bernard Shaw, who was asked by a "Daily News" interviewer why he was breaking his custom by not producing his new play, "Androcles and the Lion" himself.

"Granville Barker is a first-class producer," added G. B. S., "and no author could wish for a better. Of course, he ought to be writing plays, instead of producing them. I produced when he was writing, and willingly; but if he is going to waste his own time I don't see why I should waste mine too."

Bluntly tackled about the date of his next volume of plays, Mr. Shaw again made confession.

"A volume is due very soon now," he said. "What has been holding that back is the most important part of the book."

"You mean the preface?"

"Yes. This is to the last of my great prefaces. It is to be called 'Parents and Children,' and it will be the first really complete exposure that has ever been made of the tyrannic imposture of our whole system of imprisoning children because they are troublesome under the pretence of educating them."

"Quite in the key of your other famous prefaces?"

"I think so. When this is finished all my prefaces, taken together, will form a body of doctrine more complete than anything since Plato."

While the "Daily News" caller was slowly recovering from this staggering information Mr. Shaw disappeared.

ENGLISH BEAUTY FIRST

DORSET GIRL BEATS ALL NATIONS.

RESULT OF FOLKESTONE COMPETITON

There is no sign of waning interest in beauty shows at Folkstone, and to-night (August 22) long before the grand parade in the international contest, the appraches to the Victoria Pier was crowded, says the Folkestone correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

A fortnight ago six English competitors where chosen by ballot to mett all-comers from Continental nations. They were:

ENGLAND.

Miss Constance Clark (Hampstead.)
Miss Durant Ginn (Sydenham.)
Miss Winnie Henwood (Chiswick).
Miss Sadie Phillips (Hampstead).
Miss Flora Dale (Manchester).
Miss Myrtle Grove (Dorset).

THE CONTIEENT.

Mme. Simons Mareix (the Athenee, Paris).
Fraulein Marie Scheerer (Hamburg).
Bella Venitzski (Vienna).
Mina Bachofner (Zurich).
Senorita Pepita Anona (Barcelona).
Mdlle. Leuenen (Copenhagen).
La Binnie Cavaliero (Cario).

Among so many different nationalities there were, of course, many types of feminine prefection and many varied costumes, some very picturesque. The old adage "black for beauty" seems still to be true, the brunettes being general favourites.

The race for the first honours laid apparently betweeen Mme. Simene Mariex, a well-known Parisian actress, and Miss Constance Clark, who out-distanced all the English competitors in the preliminary contest.

The military element was strongly represented among the audience—one General, three Colonels, and many officers from Shorncliffe garrison being present, and the number of Continental visitors attracted was remarkable. An innovation was a bridge from the stage to the stalls, over which the competitors walked, bowling to the audience.

The result was announced as under:—

1.—Miss Myrtle Grove.
2.—(A tie) Mme. Marex (Paris) and Miss Constance Clark.

SURRENDER OF M. P. S.

VACCINATION OF MR. WILL CROOKS.

The three M.Ps, Mr. Will Crooks, Woolwich; Mr. A. W. Black, Biggleswade; and Mr. Edgar Jones, Merthyr Tydvil, have surrendered to the Australian Government's ultimatum that they must be vaccinated before landing at Sydney, New South Wales, where there is serious outbreak of small-pox, says the "Daily Mail".

They are members of the Empire Parliamentary Association visiting Australia at the invitation of the Australian branch of the association. All other members of the party have been vaccinated in the steamer Makura. The three whore objected sent a wireless telegram of inquiry from Fiji to the Commonwealth Government, and the reply was that if they were not vaccinated they would be placed in quarantine on arrival at Sydney.

This would have meant their returning to England without accomplishing the object of their 25,000 mile tour.

The Sydney correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wired on August 23:—

The secretary of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Entertainment Committee received a telegram from Fiji to-day that all the visiting British M.P.s have overcome their scruples and undergone vaccination. Therefore the quarantine difficulties have been removed and the original programme will be observed.

A FAMILY SECRET.

The news that her husband had submitted to vaccination was conveyed to Mrs. Crooks at her home in Poplar "Oh, I am so glad," she said. "Now Will will be able to land instead of coming straight back as one of the papers said he would have to if he did not consent."

Explaining why her husband resisted vaccination, Mrs. Crooks disclosed a domestic secret. "Will," she remarked, "is just a little impatient, perhaps a little afraid, as his flesh heals badly. He did not object to the children and myself being vaccinated during the small-pox scare twelve years ago. He said, 'Please yourself; if you like to have it done have it done, have it done have itdone, have it done, but I won't be vaccinated.' As at that time my husband was a member of the County Council and the Metropolitan Asylums Board I was able to see the returns, and I noticed that vaccinated people did not seem so liable to attack as those who were unvaccinated, so I had the six children and myself done."

This incident caused Mrs. Crooks to recall an example of Poplar humour. "At that time," she said, "everyone who was vaccinated wore a piece of ribon on the bad arm to warn people not to knock against it. We had to tie the ribbon on the wrong arm, for people about here used to make a point of banging into us."

As a result of investigations into the sanitary conditions of the French Chamber of Deputies it has been discovered that on occasions there are 75,000 microbes there to the cubic yard. The scandal of this overcrowding is to be taken up at once by the local Society for the Protection of Animals.

THE THREE APES.

TRAVELLER'S TALES OF THE ANTHROPOIDS.

The siamang, or gibbon, is really a fourth ape, but this Ariel of the anthropoids, living in the tree-tops and taking birds on the wing in his tremendous leaps, seems out of place with the giant gorilla, the corpulent orang, or the chimpanzee. He walks on two legs better than the others, however, and is credited with great intelligence by the humans of Hainam, where he lives. Like the others, he has his home in dense forest near the Equator.

The range of the anthropoids is very restricted. The orang-utan is only found in Borneo, the gorilla and chimpanzee occupy a comparatively small area, about 200 miles square, on the West Coast of Africa. But there they reign supreme. With families of the smallest—this itself a proof of high development—they hold their own, yet they cannot cope with change. They are not wise enough to clothe themselves, nor to make fire, nor even to keep it when it is made. They like the warmth but do not know how to add fuel. They crowd round the natives' fires until they go out—so say travellers' tales. Until recently these tales, tainted with the marvellous, were the only evidence. The first skin of the orang-utan was sent to Europe by the Dutch in 1780. The London Zoological Society speak of the gorilla as the African orang as late as 1861. The chimpanzee, and one variety only of that, was known but little earlier.

SINBAD'S OLD MAN OF THE SEA.

The tales of Sinbad and Andrew Battell are first in time and interest. Both were sailors who could yarn with the best, but their subject required little help from imagination. Strip speech from the Old Man of the Sea and there remains a story of the Orang-utan, the wild man of the woods, which is probably a fact. Deceived by the unman appearance, weak legs, and lethargic habit of the hairy red beast, the good-hearted sailor might easily take on his back the living burden he could not set down until drink had loosed its hold. Consul, our chimpanzee, had a particular taste in stout and lemonade, which he mixed with the greatest care, and many other monkeys love alcoholic liquors and would be often intoxicated.

Sinbad had had enough when he was rid of his enemy, or he might have gone into the woods and seen his house. It is only a platform on which he sits high up in the trees, woven, as I have seen, of twigs and branches twined between two boughs. The other two apes have never made anything of the kind in capacity, but the chimpanzee and the gorilla, like the orang and unlike, other monkeys sleep from choice in a bunk and the natives almost unanimously declare that they make some kind of nest. Du Chaillu affirms that he saw the bald chimpanzee make his umbrella-shaped shelter of leaves bound with wild vines, and sit under it, and build another for his wife in an adjoining tree. Bowditch, missioner to Ashanti, 1819 says: "Among other of their actions reported without variation by men, and children of the Mpongwe and Shekiani is that of building a house in rude imitation of the natives and sleeping outside on the roof of it." Apparently he is speaking of the gorilla, but it and the chimpanzee are superficially very similar and all the old hearsay accounts are mixed descriptions credited to the more ferocious beast. Andrew Battell, who was a prisoner of the Portuguese in Angola in 1590, correctly names the two and then falls into the same error, calling them pongo and engeco. Engeco (nshiego) is the usual native name for chimpanzee, this latter a Fiot word meaning "little bushman." Pongo is probably a title of contemptuous reference to the Mpongwe, at that time an inland and backward tribe. Pongo, or ingena the usual native title, ought to be used instead of "gorilla" which was a name given by the Carthaginian Hanno to three monkeys probably baboons, which he captured near Sierra Leone about 600 B.C.

A MAN-LIKE MONSTER.

The greatest of these two monsters, says Battell, is called pongo in their language, the lesser is called engeco. The pongo is in all proportions like a man, for he is very tall, and hath a man's face, hollow-eyed, with long haires upon his brows. . . . He differeth not from man but in his legs for they have no calfe. He goeth alwaies upon his legs, and carrieth his hands clasped on the nape of his neck when he goeth upon the ground. They sleepe in trees, and build shelter for the raine. . . . The people of the countrie when they travile in the woods make fires where they sleepe in the night, and in the morning when they are gone the pongos will come and seat about the fire till it goeth out. . . . They goe many together and kill many negroe that travile in the woods. . . . The pongos are never taken alive, because they are so strong: ten men cannot hold one of them: but they take many of their young with poisoned arrows. The young pongo hangeth on his mother's belly with his hands fast clasped about her, so that, when the country people kill any of the females, they take the young which hangs fast uopn the mother, and so on. This is exaggerated, of course, but with much that is true. These animals rarely go on two legs, and then they usually raise their arms in the air to balance themselves. The gibbon, curiously enough, often puts his on his neck, and the chimpanzee has been known to do so. And chimpanzees are not afraid of fire and willingly warm themselves. It is certain the gorilla has killed many negroes, and a full-grown male must have been very dangerous before the time of guns. Even now the hunter who kills a gorilla is honoured above his fellows. A great and superstitious fear akin to that felt by our palaeolithic ancestors for the cave bear accounts for the tales of gorillas waylaying travellers and carrying off women to the woods.

The negroes kill the gorilla for meat. Fearing the ridicule of their enemies, they never keep the young they take alive. Naturalists have the greatest difficulty in getting a "boy" to attend to monkeys. But the natives have no objection to selling them to traders. Bosman prints the perennial joke: "There are negroes who affirm that these monkeys can speak, but that they will not in order not to work." He also says, "The best thing about these monkeys is that they can be taught everything their master desires. The clever orangs and chimpanzees always owe much of their education to the traders in their native land, and the business of teaching them there will be more and more exploited if the demand continues for the music-halls. The chimpanzee is more nimble than the orang both in mind and movement, yet little superior in intelligence. The gorilla has a bigger brain than either, but its disposition is so savage and morose that it will rarely endure capitivity even on the coast, and few have reached Europe.

CAPTIVITY IN ENGLAND.

Wombwell's menagerie had the first gorilla in 1860, and thought it was a chimpanzee—the mounted specimen is, or was, in Stonyhurst Museum. In 1877 Dr. Falkenstein's gorilla, which attracted Disraeli and "Punch," proved a little gold-mine to the London Aquarium. Breslan kept a female for more than seven years. London has kept several with so little success that the secretary refuses to buy more. None of these animals showed any marked intelligence. We have had but one, a baby black as coal that lived only a few days. Young chimpanzees have faces almost white. These are carried on the mother's breast. Garner says the young gorilla clings to her back, and this is the way the native boy always carried one belonging to Hagenbeck. Mr. R. L. Garner studied these animals in their forest home in the hope of learning something of their language, but without much success. Chimpanzees certainly make a sound expressing pleasure, to which they will respond; and another for anger and fear, and the deep gobble of the orang always preludes an attack, but one cannot find any expression of other emotions or desires.

GORILLA FIGHTING METHODS.

Du Chaillu's "Adventures in Equatorial Africa," 1861, is still the best account of the gorilla. Doubts have been expressed of his veracity, but points we can check have proved him correct. Its mode of fighting has been particularly criticised. Now in habit the gorilla is very like a chimpanzee, and we know how they fight. I once umpired a match between Consul and an Anubis baboon, in which the ape only used its open hand and the other bit. Likewise, when attacking a keeper, they first poke with the open hand and retreat, only clasping and biting when this has been twice or thrice repeated. We may take it the gorilla does the same. He has no respect for Queensberry rules, and no man would stand up for the second round. "Having eviscerated the hunter," Du Chaillu says, "it [illegible]ted and bent his gun." Why not! [illegible]as only a common trade musket. [illegible]e seen a lion crumple up a buck [illegible] tissue paper. The gorilla's [illegible] bigger, his arms far stronger. The fingers of these beasts seem insensible to pain. Jacob, the London orang, in his playful moods, has twisted out the strong wires of his cage, and escaped more than once. Now Jacob cannot weigh more than 250lb., if that. Du Chaillu, who never exaggerates the size of his gorillas, put this one at 5ft. 7in. high. Here are the measurements of a gorilla shot by Herr Paschen in Yaunds, Cameroon, on April 15, 1900, and mounted in the Hon. Walter Rothschild's museum at Tring:—Height, 5ft. 6in.; weight, 540lb.; arm stretch, 9ft. 1in., and this one mass of muscle. Who can estimate his strength?

Geo. Jennison.

AMERICA'S NEGROES.

FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS.

The "Negro Year-Book," a publication prepared by Mr. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, has just made its appearance, and furnishes many proofs of the remarkable progress made by a race but a little while out of slavery, writes the "Central News" correspondent. It makes all the difference in the world in considering a problem whether one emphasises its difficulties or its encouraging aspects. From one point of view the colour problem in the United States is hopeless, but from that of Mr. Work it is full of promise.

Fifty years ago, for instance, the negroes owned only a few thousand dollars worth of Church property. Now their Church holdings are valued at $57,000,000. In 1867 there were 1,800 schools for freed men, with, 2,000 teachers and 111,000 pupils. Last year there were 1,700,000 negro children euralled in Southern common schools, and 100,000 in normal schools and colleges, with 34,000 teachers.

Fifty years ago virtually all negroes were farm hands, and few owned their own farms. Now, while agriculture is still the predominant occupation, there are negroes in every line of work, and 900,000 farms are operated by them. They own more land than is embraced in the State of Carolina. Thirty thousand negroes are engaged in business. They own sixty-four banks, capitalised at $1,600,000. When such facts as these are considered, it is evident that the negro is making good progress. It is unreasonable to compare him with the descendants of scores of generations of free men. Compared with races in their own class, the Russian serfs, for instance, the showing is encouraging.

MOTOR-BOAT WEDDING.

MR. LOVAT FRASER'S MARRIA IN SARK.

Mr. Lovat Fraser, the journalist, was married in the little church of Sark, the loveliest of the Channel Islands, on August 25, says the "Daily Mail." The bride was Miss Olive Geraldine Forman, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Archibald Forman, barrister-at-law. He met his bride here a year ago. She was then a ward in Chancery and only came of age last week.

The bride and bridegroom, accompained by a few friends, arrived at the island by motor-boat at sunset on Saturday. Their intention was to be married, unknown to the islanders, at eight o'clock this morning, but the secret leaked out during yesterday, and when the bridegroom, in a blue serge suit, walked up to the church soon after half-past seven he found a number of fishermen and their wives as well as many visitors awaiting him.

The bride, wearing a blue serge coat and skirt, walked to the church directly afterwards. She was attended by Miss Marjorie Mack, and was given away by Mr. J. O. P. Bland the author "China under the the Empress Dowager" and other books.

The wedding ceremony was performed by the vicar of the island, the Rev. L. N. Seichen, and the bells rang out as Mrs. Lovat Fraser left the church and walked through a beautiful gland to the Dixcart Hotel, which has been almost a second home to the bridegroom since his boyhood and where the wedding breakfast was served.

Afterwards, attended by all the well-wishers who could be accomodated in the available carriages, the bride and bridegroom drove across the island to Creux Harbour and embarked in the motor-boat Seagull for a destination which both resolutely declined to disclose, though the course they set amid the cheers of the people on the shore pointed to the French coast.

A Question of Detail.—Sir Edward Grey: "You'll have to go, you know. The Concert feels very strongly about that."—Turkey: "And who's going to turn me out?"—Sir Edward Grey: "Curious you should ask me that; its' the one point we haven't decided yet. Have you any preference in the matter?"

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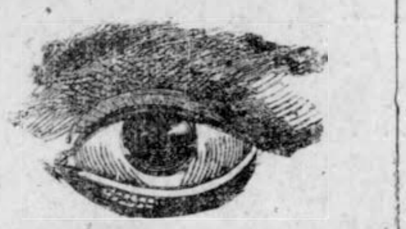

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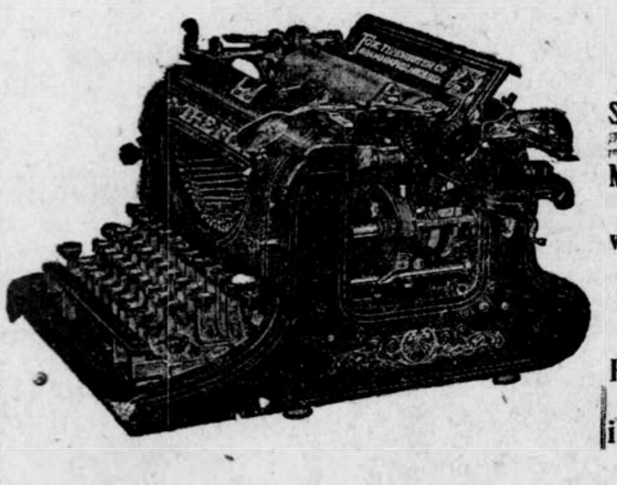

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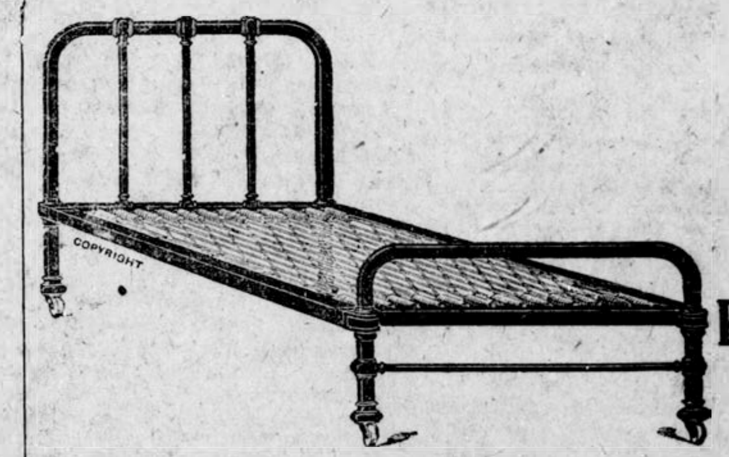

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